THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

TORNADO, FLOOD, AND FIRE

ANY COMMENT by the press seems inadequate after reading the accounts that have been filling the news columns telling of death in the storm-twisted timbers of homes, in floods that swept away towns and cities, and in fires that caught those the deluge spared. The President's comment that it is a "national calamity" seems to be accepted as putting briefly the feeling of everybody, for its disastrous effects are expected to reach into almost every industry and to be felt for years to come. The press add it to the list of great American tragedies which includes the Johnstown flood, the Chicago fire, the Charleston earthquake, the destruction of Galveston, the Baltimore fire, and the San Francisco earthquake and fire. The loss of the *Titanic*, almost one year ago, was more sudden and dramatic, but this spring's horror was equally unexpected, and more disastrous. On Easter Sunday, more than 150 tornado victims perished in Omaha and its environs, and similar storms in Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois brought the total death list up to nearly 250. Two days later a quarter of a million people were made homeless by floods in Ohio and Indiana, while, as the New York *Herald* points out, "as the waters from these smaller rivers pour into the Ohio and Mississippi another chapter of this pitiful tale may have to be written."

MULTIPLY THIS BY HUNDREDS.
Just one of many homes in Omaha.

Not since the St. Louis storm of May 27, 1896, when there were more than 300 deaths and a property loss of $12,000,000, says the New York *World*, "has a tornado taken such costly toll of human life as that which wrecked Omaha." The Middle West, it adds, "lulled by long security," had "almost forgotten its cyclone-cellar period." Omaha, says one of its newspapers, had fancied itself tornado-proof on account of its barricade of surrounding hills. But the "twister" came, and the suddenness of it all is evident from this opening paragraph of *The World-Herald's* story the next day:

> "A balmy spring day, typical in its fleeting glimpses of the sun and threatening of showers, developed into a driving rain-storm and then, in a twinkling of an eye, into a devastating monster of annihilation. And as the dead were carried to the morgues, and the maimed moaned from the wreckage, and the yellow skies glowed with the carmine reflection of hundreds of burning homes, it was recalled that it was Easter Sunday!"

The tornado, which was part of a general cyclonic disturbance passing across the continent, reached Omaha at 5:45 P.M. The business section escaped, but the storm, according to

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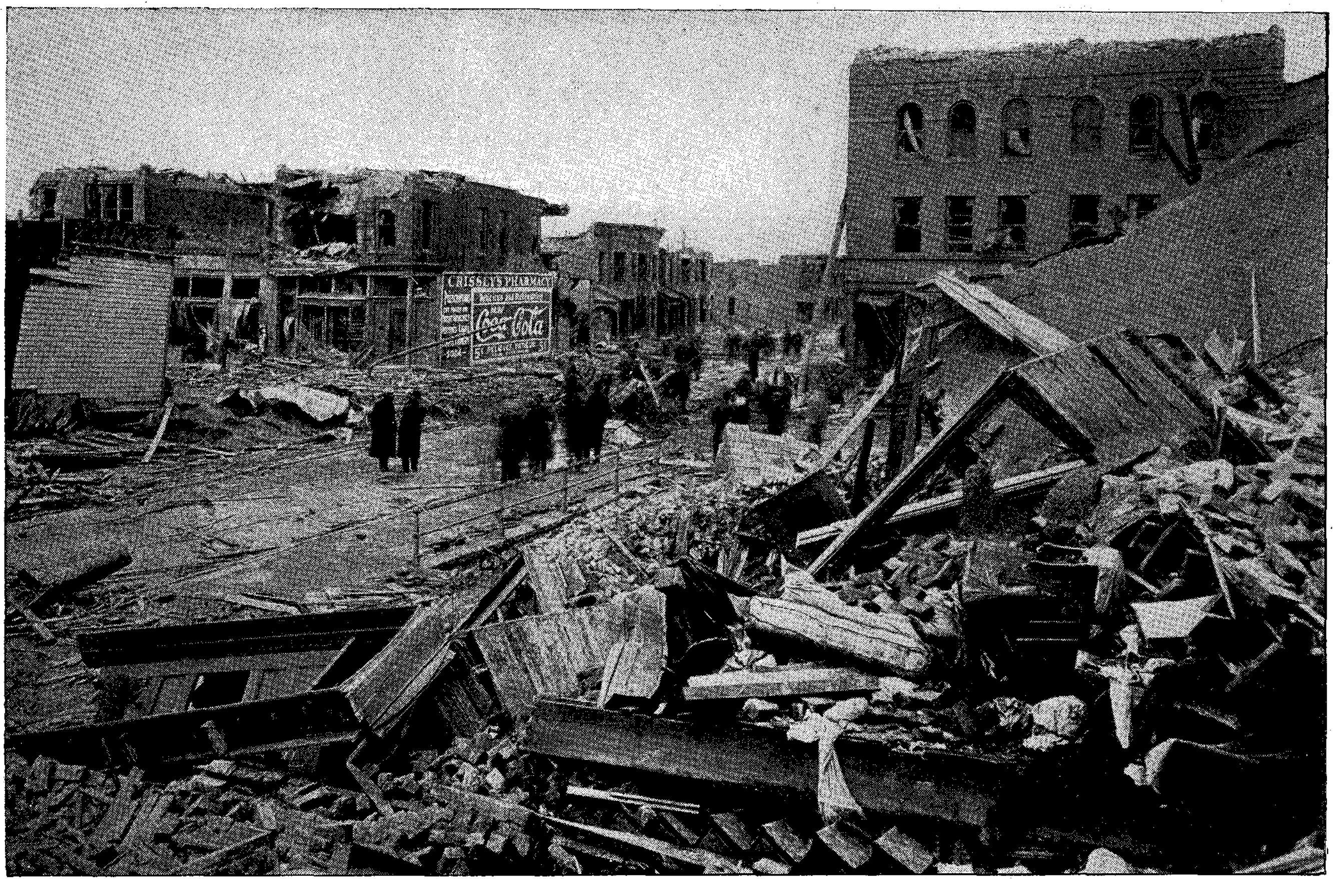
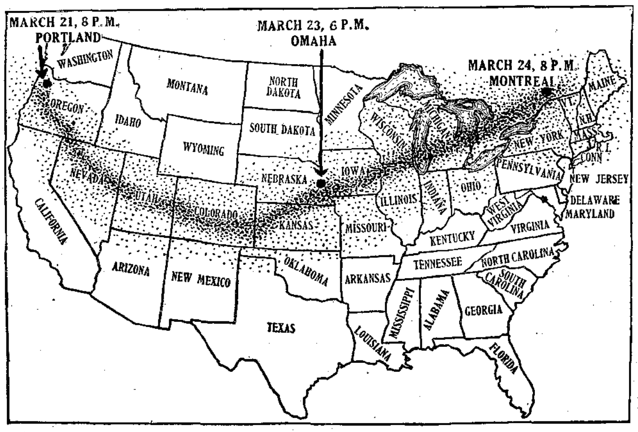

CRISSEY'S PHARMACY
Coca-Cola

A STREET IN TORNADO-SWEPT OMAHA.

The World-Herald, drove a diagonal course through the residence district from southwest to northeast. In its wake were 553 wrecked houses, 11 churches, and 8 school buildings. The city assessors put the property loss at $5,000,000. Reports of the dead and injured are still incomplete and varying. An apparently fair estimate puts the death losses in Omaha, Council Bluffs, and their suburbs at 154, while 652 injured have been attended in the hospitals. In Indiana, Terre Haute suffered heavily, with 20 deaths and property loss exceeding $1,000,000.

There was hardly time for more than the first spontaneous expressions of sympathy on the part of the press, and offers of aid, which the mayor of the self-reliant Nebraska city declared quite unnecessary, before news from Ohio turned the country's attention to a scene which the New York *Sun* thus described:

"A great region where splendid cities, towns, and humble villages alike are without resource; a region of broken dams and embankments; placid rivers gone mad in flood, bridgeless, uncontrollable, widened into lakes, into seas; a region where people are huddled shivering on hills or housetops, watching the swelling waters; where practically every convenience, means of communication, comfort, appliance of civilization have been wiped out or stopt; where there is little to eat and no way of getting food save from the country beyond the waters; a wide range of ruin where fire works by the side of its old enemy; and hunger, thirst, and sickness are ready to crown and consummate the disaster."


MARCH 21, 8 P.M.
PORTLAND
MARCH 23, 6 P.M.
OMAHA
MARCH 24, 8 P.M.
MONTREAL
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
IDAHO
NEVADA
MONTANA
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UTAH
ARIZONA
COLORADO
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SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
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WISCONSIN
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INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
CONN
R.I.
MASS
VT.
N.H.
MAINE

PATH OF THE GREAT STORM.

The last of the three which brought disaster. Omaha's tornado was only a local manifestation of the general distubance, probably the worst the country has ever known, which caused many "twisters" and deluged the Middle West.

The magnitude of the catastrophe can not be conveyed by figures. The loss in life, whether of hundreds or of thousands, can not even be estimated until the waters go down, while the damage to the property of railroads, manufacturers, farmers, and city dwellers will mount far into the millions and score of millions. It can better be understood from Ohio's call to the nation for help, and by the nation's response, by the presence of the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the Surgeon-General of the Army in the flooded district, by the prompt dispatch of supplies by the Departments of the Federal Government, and by various States, cities, societies, and individuals. Even the President of the United States held himself in readiness to go to the scene and take personal charge of the relief work.

Practically all of the southern half of Ohio has been under water, we gather from the news dispatches, the Miami, Scioto, and Muskingum Rivers being swollen by unprecedented rains and by the bursting of dams and reservoirs. In Indiana, the White and Wabash valleys have been flooded. One hundred thousand have been made homeless, the greatest loss in life and property occurring at Peru, Marion, Noblesville, Howesville, Logansport, and Indianapolis. But the rising waters made the greatest havoc in Dayton, Ohio, and in Columbus, the capital city; Zanesville, Piqua, and Chillicothe suffered only slightly less, and such cities as Akron, Delaware, Cincinnati, and Hamilton added their share to the accounts of death and devastation.

Dayton's story is that of a manufacturing city of over 125,000

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BEGINNING OF THE FLOOD IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.

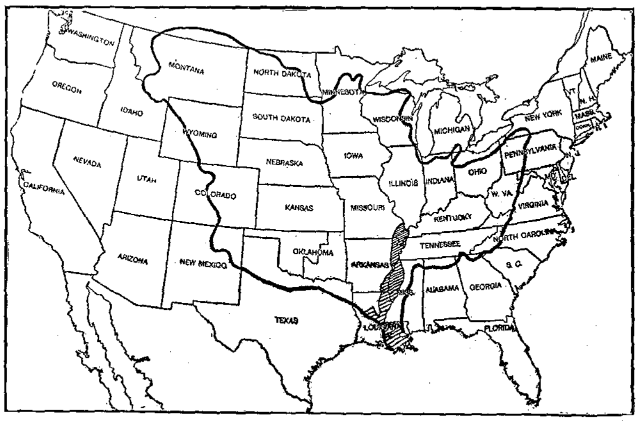
inhabitants flooded to a depth of from eight to twenty feet, excepting the remoter suburbs. A twenty-five-foot dam burst early in the morning of March 25, letting in the yellow Miami, augmented by its rising tributaries, and the waters from the crumbling reservoirs belonging to Ohio's obsolete canal system. Tales of suffering and heroism have filled pages of the newspapers. It has been estimated that 70,000 persons were marooned in the upper stories of buildings, where they were for days in peril of death by drowning, by fire, and by sheer lack of food. The buildings of the National Cash Register Company, on high ground, were a haven for thousands and a headquarters for relief work. In Columbus, hundreds were drowned in the swift current of the swollen Scioto, which for many hours effectually cut off the "west side" from the rest of the city. Zanesville, like Dayton, a city quite isolated from the world in a sea of rushing yellow water except for a single telephone wire, was almost as hard hit, and told the same tale of sudden destruction, darkness, destitution, and waiting. Practically all railroad transportation was stopt in the flooded district and for a time but one of the east and west lines across the State from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard was in operation.

Before such catastrophe editorial writers stand aghast. Many agree with Chief Hydrographer Leighton of the United States Geological Survey that "no work that could have been built by the hand of man could have prevented it." This authority, as quoted in the New York *Tribune*, declares that the rainfall causing the flood was of such "unprecedented proportion" that "no reservoir system that has even been contemplated in that region could have afforded protection against it." And he concludes:

> "So far as I can see, there is nothing for us to do with respect to a situation like this but to repair the damage as best we can, and then stand by and take our medicine, knowing that, sooner or later, we may expect the same thing again, but hoping that it will not come within our generation."

OUR DUTY IN FLOOD PREVENTION

THE DEVASTATION in the Ohio Valley gives weight to the arguments of those who are urging the adoption of a comprehensive scheme of Federal regulation of our river systems. Two associations, looking at the problem from somewhat different angles, have been enlisting the services of public men and putting the question before the people through the press. The Mississippi River Levee Association, with headquarters in Memphis, declares "that the alluvial lands of the Mississippi River delta can be permanently protected from overflow by levees," quoting high engineering authorities to show that "levees are the only feasible and economical means of flood prevention," and insists "that it is the duty of the National Government to construct these levees as soon as possible."


WASHINGTON
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WYOMING
UTAH
ARIZONA
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
MINNESOTA
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISS.
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
S. C.
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
W. VA.
MD.
DEL.
PENNSYLVANIA
N. J.
NEW YORK
VT.
N. H.
MASS.
CONN.
R. I.
MAINE

WHY THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD PROBLEM IS NATIONAL.

The heavy line encloses the drainage basin of the Mississippi. It takes in 31 States and constitutes 41 per cent. of the total surface of the country. The shaded area, 29,000 square miles, is the alluvial country annually subject to inundation.

But another body, the National Reclamation Association, believes, as Mr. Walter Parker puts it in *Maxwell's Talisman* (New Orleans), "that something is radically wrong with the idea that the levee system alone is an adequate means of protecting the river cities and towns, the fertile lowlands and the farms, from floods and inundation." Members of the Reclamation Association urge the passage of the Newland-Bartholdt River Regulation Bill, as "the nearest thing to a tangible program." This bill, explains *Collier's Weekly*, provides

"for an appropriation of $50,000,000 annually for ten years and the formation of a board composed of the chief army engineers, the directors of the Geological Survey and Reclamation Service, the Chief Forester, and a civil, a sanitary, and a hydro-electric engineer appointed by the President. This board would lay out a comprehensive scheme of levees, flood reservoirs in the head waters, and of swamp drainage, with the whole appropriation divided as fairly as possible between the various States."

This measure will also provide "ways and means for putting the men and machinery from the Panama Canal at work" in the Mississippi basin, notes Executive Director George H. Maxwell of the Reclamation Association in his New Orleans *Talisman*. He quotes editorials from such papers as the New Orleans *Item*, Baton Rouge *Country Review*, and Los Angeles *Tribune* asserting that "the all-levee system" has been "demonstrated a failure." Their arguments are much the same as those presented by Mr Parker in the *Talisman* article previously quoted. He says:

"The advocates of the Newlands Bill say that the supplementing of a well-built levee system by such practical source-stream control in the Mississippi River watershed as the building of dams similar to the Roosevelt and Assuan dams, and the use of the impounded waters for the irrigation of arid lands, for the creation of power, and for the feeding of stream flow in the dry season, augmented by a practical national policy of forest preservation and reforestation, will put an end to floods and overflows in the low country, make the rivers navigable all the year round, and prevent the waste of an enormous asset of power, of timber, and of soil.

"These people wisely say that the problem of the rivers is national, not local, and that no practical solution can come except through treating the rivers as units from source to mouth. They explain that the opposition to such a policy is due to the fact that, under it, the water-power sites would, in many instances, become a profit-paying asset of the taxpayers instead of passing into the ownership and control of speculators and great private water-power interests; that source-stream control will mean plenty of water in the streams at all seasons, on which to float boats, and that it will put an end to the political pork-barrel method of appropriating Federal money for river improvement; that it will coordinate and make efficient and effective the Government agencies, and promote the endeavors of the Government to advance the welfare of all the people in the interest of lasting national prosperity."

THE CONSTITUTION IN A LABOR WAR

ALTHO the prolonged and warlike miners' strike in West Virginia seems to the press to be rapidly approaching a settlement, it promises to leave behind it a vital constitutional question which will not be answered until the United States Supreme Court has spoken. This question is: Can the civil law be suspended in time of peace, and trial by jury for civilians be superseded by a drumhead court martial? In the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek districts of Kanawha County, the scene of the rioting and bloodshed described in our issue for February 22, a state of martial law exists and justice is administered by a military commission. Among the many prisoners who have come before this commission are five labor leaders—"Mother" Jones, C. H. Boswell, John W. Brown, Charles Batley, and Paul J. Paulsen—who, after demanding in vain a trial by jury, have challenged its jurisdiction by refusing to put up any defense against the charge of murder conspiracy, thereby hoping to enable their lawyers to carry the case by appeal to the nation's highest tribunal. John Brown, in a letter written to his wife and published in the Socialist New York *Call*, makes clear his view of the situation in the following passages:

By courtesy of the "Chicago International Socialist."

"THE STORMY PETREL OF MINE STRIKES."

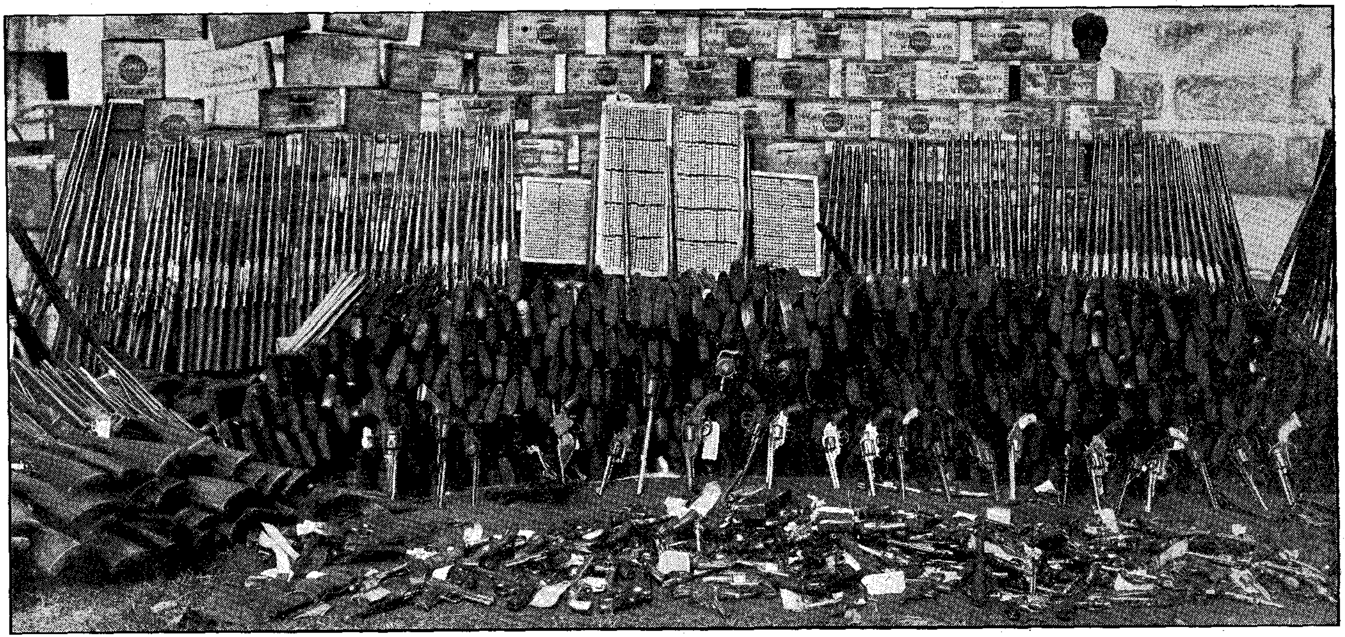
"Mother" Mary Jones, imprisoned and awaiting sentence by a West Virginia court martial on a charge of inciting to murder, is still an active labor leader at eighty. She says: "If they want to stop my protest against unjust conditions, let them stand me up against a wall and shoot me." In this picture she is giving shoes to a striker's child.

"If it was only myself personally that was concerned, I would, for the sake of gaining my liberty and being free to go to you and the children, go before this court and defend myself. Nor have I the least doubt in my mind that I would come clear. But, my dear, there are principles involved in this case infinitely deeper than the fate of any one citizen. If the capitalist class get away with this, then constitutional government is dead, liberty is dead, and justice for the working class is a thing of the past.

"Already have they scuttled the ship of state; they have strangled justice; they have cut the throat of liberty. They have stolen the jewel of liberty from the crown of manhood, and reduced the victims of the burglary to slavery and to prison, and I repeat, if we let them get away with it, then in the future whereever and whenever the interests of the working class and the capitalist class reach an acute stage, out will come the militia, the courts will be set aside, and the leaders railroaded to the military bull-pens, and thence to the penitentiaries. Here lies the great danger.

"This case can not now be settled until it has reached the bar of the nation's conscience. In order to do this, the sleepy old public must have another victim. We boys have made up our minds to go to the pen; this will give the lawyers a ground to test the case before the Supreme Court and we will trust to our comrades to keep up the agitation.

"The history of this case must go to the common people. It must be told o'er and o'er again, until the deafest ear will hear and the numbest brain will act. The American people must see Holly Grove and Hansford as I saw them on February 8, 9, and 10. They must not only see, but they must hear the moaning of the broken hearts, and the wailing of the funeral dirge; they must see the hot tears of orphans and widows falling on the



By courtesy of the New York "Sun."

EVIDENCES OF CIVIL WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Arms and ammunition taken from the strikers by the militia. In the all-day fight between strikers and mine guards at Mucklow sixteen men were killed.

glassy eyes and bullet-mangled faces of dead husbands and fathers; they must see these tented dwellings in the dead of winter, and the poor wretches that occupy them. Ay, they must not only see but they must know the cause."

These prisoners will base their appeal, according to *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis), upon the following clauses of the Constitution of West Virginia:

> "The military shall be subordinate to the civil power; and no citizen, unless engaged in the military service of the State, shall be tried or punished by any military court for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the State. . . . . . .
>
> "The provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of this State are operative alike in a period of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government, and tends to anarchy and despotism."

In the local courts the contentions of the prisoners have met with little encouragement. Judge Littlepage, of the United States Circuit Court, after first issuing a writ of habeas corpus on the theory that the defendants had a right to a trial by jury, reversed his opinion and decided that "a Federal judge has no right to interfere with a court martial duly organized under the laws of a State"; and at the same time the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals upheld the governor's right to declare martial law and to appoint a military commission.

Outside the State affected, however, we find a widespread tendency on the part of editorial observers to agree with the defendants that this suspension of civil law establishes a dangerous precedent. "This thing of trying civilians by court martial is a dangerous proceeding, for, if allowed, there is hardly any limit to its abuse," remarks, the Houston *Post*, and the New York *Evening Post* agrees that it is "a vicious practise." "West Virginia does what the United States can not do," says the New York *World*; "it suspends the civil law in time of peace." This paper continues:

> "The President of the United States is specifically forbidden to suspend the writ of habeas corpus except in cases of invasion or rebellion. The Governor of West Virginia exercises that power in the presence of a sordid disagreement over work and wages.
>
> "There can be no such thing as martial law under Federal sanction even in time of war except in territory in which the civil authority has ceased. The civil courts of West Virginia, in full operation, are ignored by tribunals presided over by militiamen.
>
> "More than the welfare of one monopoly-ridden State is involved in this tyranny. It menaces the peace of every State. It is a wrong that will rankle in millions of hearts. It is an injustice that will embitter political and industrial controversies from sea to sea. It is an error that even the most infatuated of employers must see can lead only to mischief and reprisal.
>
> "The American people will not be denied trial by jury. They will not submit to despotism. If the puppets of privilege who now dragoon West Virginia do not know this, some of their powerful friends and backers among the coal magnates should instruct them speedily."

And in the Buffalo *Express* we find the situation thus tersely stated:

> "The United States is at peace with all the countries of the world. Within our own borders there is no civil strife of which the Federal Government has taken cognizance. Yet in West Virginia, a State military commission may pass its judgment of life or death on persons who are accused of murder in connection with the strike riots in the Kanawha mining-district. Among the defendants is Mother Jones, 'the angel of the miners.' The issue to be decided by a court martial in her case is the same that arose at Lawrence during the trial of Ettor, Giovannitti, and Caruso. The right of free speech similarly was involved in the rioting at Little Falls. At

"I HAVE NO AXES TO GRIND, AND I WILL BRING BOTH SIDES INTO LINE."

Altho Governor Hatfield has released most of the miners held for trial by the military commission, he says he will not recall the proclamation of martial law until order is permanently established in the mining-districts of West Virginia.

Lawrence a jury of twelve men decided that the speeches of the defendants did not incite murder. In West Virginia the same question is to be decided according to military practises."

Altho Governor Hatfield has not seen his way clear to lift the edict of martial law imposed by his predecessor, his personal investigation of conditions and his blending of firmness with clemency are believed to have been large factors in bringing the difficulty as far along the road to settlement as it has come. Thus he has released, on promise to keep the peace, the majority of the miners held for trial by the military commission, and since his intervention the operators of the Paint Creek district have made concessions which bring between 3,000 and 4,000 miners back to work. This leaves about 7,000 miners of the Cabin Creek district still on strike. In the Paint Creek region, according to Mr. John P. White, international president of the United Mine Workers, the demands of the men have in the main been granted. Among the points gained, we learn from the dispatches, are: the right to organize; payment twice a month; and the employment of check-weighmen. The character of these concessions, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "shows that the coal companies in the West Virginia fields have been backward in the treatment of their employees compared with the Pennsylvania coal companies." In this connection the New York *Tribune*, which seldom sides with the strikers in a labor war, remarks:

> "If anywhere in the world workmen need organization in order to protect their interests it is in the West Virginia coal-mining district, where the strike is. . . . . .
>
> "In the West Virginia coal fields the mine operators are the landlords, the local merchants—for the miners trade at the company stores—and they are very much of the local government so far as there is any in those mountains. Indeed, they have always been a large part of the State government, too. Each way the miner turns he comes up against the employing corporation. When he rents a house it must be at the company's terms. When he buys food and clothes he must pay the company's prices. And when he seeks his legal rights it must be from authorities that are likely to be subservient to the great local industry. It is a species of industrial serfdom to which he is subjected. . . . . . .
>
> "All the American instinct for fair play opposes leaving workers as defenseless against aggression and oppression as these West Virginia miners, unorganized, are."

In an earlier issue, as noted above, we outlined the history of this labor war which has already kept West Virginia in a state of disturbance for nearly a year. We did not, however, refer to the claim of the West Virginia operators that the strike was instigated in the first place by the operators of rival coal-producing States like Pennsylvania and Ohio, jealous of the low cost of production in West Virginia. In a pamphlet issued by the West Virginia Mining Association, and published in Charleston, West Virginia, we read:

> "The year-in-and-year-out attack by Pennsylvania and Ohio operators against the West Virginia mining industry has been thorough and with the Miners' Union. They have proceeded on the sound theory that if West Virginia were unionized the weight of miners' delegates from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois could vote such conditions upon us that scores of our mines would be compelled to shut down.
>
> "The Pittsburg and Ohio operators' efforts to stir the Union into action have been continuous for a number of years. At every wage conference the operators have openly demanded that West Virginia should be organized,—and the miners have been played as so many pawns in the game. . . . It is an operators' battle, and the miners are being used as tools by the operators in rival States."

According to the Chicago *Black Diamond*, an organ of the coal trade, the West Virginia operators have been opposed to the unionization of their mines for two reasons: they feared both that the union would make unreasonable demands on its own account, and that it would be used by outside operators to narrow the market for the West Virginia product.

EFFECT OF THE CHINESE LOAN VETO

A CLOSER LOOK into the meaning of President Wilson's virtual veto of American participation in the loan to China seems to convince many editors and experienced Washington correspondents that the Administration has enunciated a new Chinese policy, which may in time rank as important as Secretary Hay's stand for the "open door." Officially, the Chinese Government approves and has conveyed its thanks through Minister Chang. Unofficially, there come from China expressions of regret as well as relief, tho Chinese public opinion is hardly articulate. The people of this country, so far as their opinion may be traced in newspaper utterances, appear generally to favor the Wilson doctrine. In editorial comment in journals representing such a diversity of sectional and political allegiance as the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.), and *News* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), New York *Daily People* (Soc. Lab.), Baltimore *News* (Prog.), Milwaukee *Free Press* (Rep.), Louisville *Herald* (Prog.), and Houston *Post* (Dem.), we find three distinct grounds of approval. The resumption of the old-fashioned attitude toward "entangling alliances" is welcomed by these papers. The American investor, they insist, can not suffer in view of this sentence from the President's statement:

> "The present Administration will urge and support the legislative measures necessary to give American merchants, manufacturers, contractors, and engineers the banking and other financial facilities which they now lack and without which they are at a serious disadvantage as compared with their industrial and commercial rivals."

And China, too, these editors declare, will unquestionably be the gainer, for they believe that the Wilson Administration's real position, as succinctly stated by a New York *Sun* correspondent at the capital, is this:

> "Once the bargain with the five other Powers had been entered into, the bargain would have to be kept. Possible eventualities might have put this country in the position of being a party in a scramble for Chinese territory. The Administration desires to remain able, if such a scramble comes, to deter these ambitious Powers acting as the friends of the new Republic."

But *The Sun* itself, taking common ground with two papers so seldom in agreement as the Progressive New York *Evening Mail* and the conservative Detroit *Free Press*, objects vigorously to the Wilson policy. In the course of a long article in its news columns it declares that, upon our withdrawal from the loan group, "the services to China of the United States, as efficient guardian, ceased absolutely."

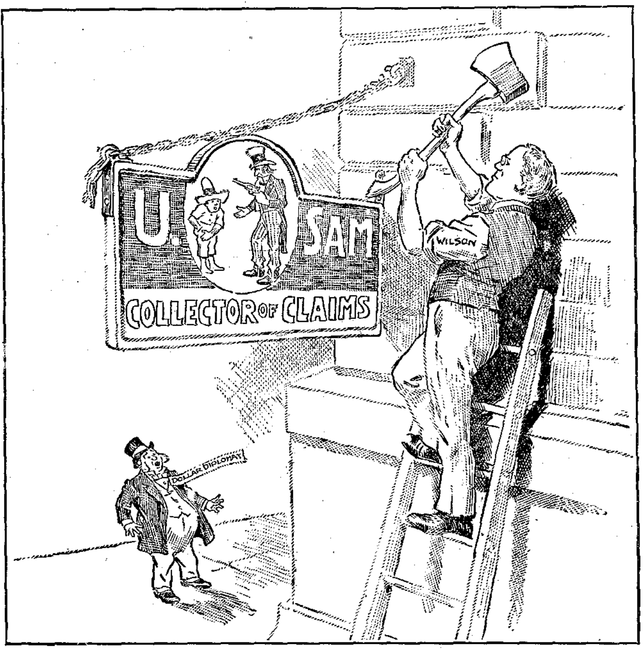
And turning to the financial press, we find the New York *Journal of Commerce* somewhat worried over the thought whether in withdrawing "we are not making the closing of the door to our commerce more easy, rather than helping to keep it open." It can not agree with President Wilson in his condemnation of the conditions of the proposed loan to China. It insists that there was nothing unreasonable in them, for among other difficulties were the obstacles placed by Chinese officials in way of proper auditing. Hence the bankers did not care to undertake the business without governmental support, and felt obliged to outline several "indispensable conditions precedent to the negotiation of the loan." These were:

> "That they should have the right to satisfy themselves as to the purposes for which funds were required; that China should herself create a system of audit in which foreigners should be employed with executive, not merely advisory, powers to insure the effective expenditure of loan funds for the purposes specified; that the salt taxes hypothecated for the service of the loan should be administered either by the existing Maritime Customs organization or by a separate Chinese service like the Customs, under foreign direction, thus safeguarding the proper administration of the security despite the possible continuation or recurrence of unsettled conditions in China.

"The Salt Gabelle may be an ancient, but it is certainly not an 'antiquated' form of taxation. It may be 'burdensome,' but that is because of the corrupt and wasteful methods of administering the salt monopoly—methods which it was and is the desire of the banking groups to reform."

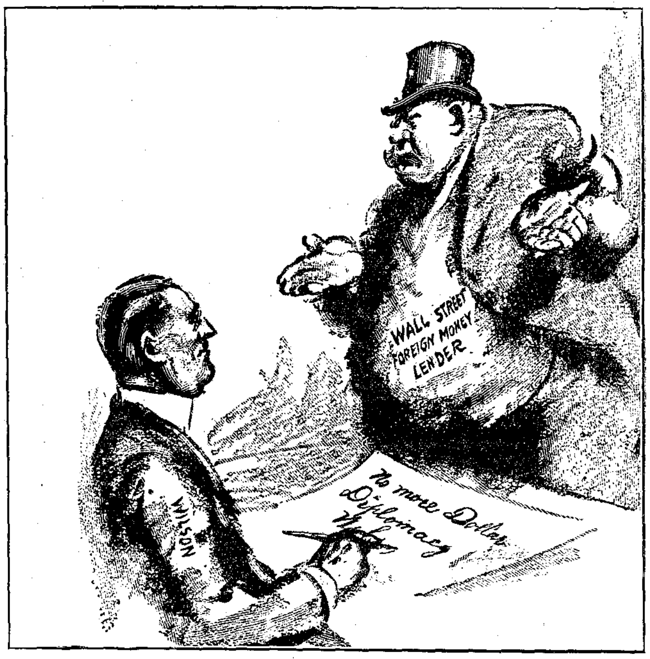
But the no less authoritative New York *Commercial* and *Wall Street Journal* and the weekly *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* take the opposite view. It has been a matter of common knowledge, according to *The Chronicle,* that many of the conditions of the loan "were irritating and distasteful to the Peking Government—whether reasonably so or not," and the incident of the Crisp loan, in which the Chinese Government deliberately undertook negotiations with an independent syndicate, seems to have arisen directly from this state of mind." The American group of bankers, if we may believe *The Chronicle,* "were not enthusiastic as to their share in the enterprise," but continued their participation under pressure from the State Department, and felt some relief when President Wilson's statement enabled them to announce their withdrawal. In this financial editor's opinion our participation in the loan would have secured us no great commercial advantage. As he puts it:

> "We should doubt considerably if discrimination could be practised against any nation which was not represented. Trade relations are not ordinarily conducted on such a basis. . . . International good feeling and the understanding of the peculiar needs of one market by the manufacturers and exporters in the other have been far more efficacious in the past.
>
> "When the attitude of the European Powers in the present group is examined, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that their primary motive has been politics pure and simple. Otherwise one could hardly explain satisfactorily the insistence of Russia and Japan to join in the syndicate—two countries which are not competitors of Europe or America in the export trade, and which, incidentally, are not equipped with capital such as would make them natural participants in a large foreign-loan operation. The answer to any one perplexed as to the action of those two countries is easy; their motive was clearly either a desire to obtain partial political domination over China or else to acquire the option to exercise as much domination as any other Power. But if this is so, it must be clear that for the United States to join Europe in promoting a loan syndicate on conditions such as have been laid down to China would amount to committing our State Department to such possible interference. We can not help thinking that our Government is well out of it."



THE DEPUTY-SHERIFF BUSINESS AT AN END.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

It is still too early to ascertain just the way in which the Wilson policy is regarded in China. A New York *Tribune* dispatch from Shanghai gives it as "the opinion of observers here" that it would have been "infinitely better" if America "had courageously fought China's cause from the inside, for China positively must borrow soon, and now that she is deprived of American protection, which has hitherto been properly given and of the most valuable nature, the terms she will obtain can not but be more stringent." But on the editorial page of the same New York paper we find *The China Republican* of Shanghai quoted as saying: "It may be seriously doubted whether in the whole history of modern international finance any responsible government ever before treated such monstrous loan conditions seriously." And some one sends to *The Evening Post* this paragraph taken from an unnamed Shanghai trade paper:


WALL STREET FOREIGN MONEY LENDER
WILSON
No more Dollar Diplomacy W

"AIN'T I ALWAYS HAD THE USE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY?"
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

> "China now wants to be released from the complicated position in which she has been thrown, and to gain for herself once more a free hand to borrow from whoever is willing to befriend her. The question arises, why should not the men of commerce who have such an enormous stake in this country come together, and insist upon the curtain being rung down upon the long-drawn-out farce that has occupied the boards for the past twelve months, the playing of which jeopardizes their interests and delays the fruition of their legitimate hopes for the arrival of a boom in trade; thereby men's minds would be diverted from sordid politics, and the republican Government about to be organized would have a chance to show what it is capable of accomplishing."

It should be noted, finally, that in London *The Economist,* a financial authority, believes that the abandonment of the six-Power plan would make a good opening for independent British enterprise, and in this country several editors take the position thus stated by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:*

> "Acting independently, our bankers will probably contribute something toward China's exchequer, and will thus be in a position to maintain and extend our country's social and political influence in the big Republic. Altho our Government need not, and will not, guarantee any such loans, the stability which they will aid in bringing at Peking will undoubtedly hasten the formal recognition of the Republic by us."

Joined with the St. Louis daily in urging immediate formal recognition of the Chinese Republic we find such New York papers as *The World, Tribune, Evening Post,* and *American,* tho the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and New York *Sun* advise caution, thinking, to use *The Sun's* words, that "perhaps it will be time to recognize the Chinese Republic when the permanent constitution is built and goes into operation."

RICH AND POOR AMBASSADORS

ALONG WITH THE EXIT of "dollar diplomacy," some expect to see the departure of the dollar diplomat, if the plan of appointing ambassadors of moderate means succeeds. The declination of Richard Olney and Dr. Charles W. Eliot to accept the post of Ambassador to England, and particularly the refusal of William F. McCombs to go to Paris, have started a country-wide discussion. The Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) thinks the situation "has become a shame to America," and, in the opinion of the Boston *Journal* (Prog.), "our present inadequate diplomatic salaries make wealth practically the first desideratum, and have before now resulted in our being represented by men who may be statesmen among dilettanti, but who are only dilettanti among statesmen." President Wilson's own views on the subject are summed up in the following paragraph:

> "It is a great pity that the country has to ask such sacrifices of those who are invited to serve it abroad—a service which every year becomes more exacting and more important. The sacrifice of time, of means, and of opportunity at home is very serious for any but men of large means and leisure, and the diplomatic service is unnecessarily hampered."

Henry White, formerly Ambassador to Germany, who is one of several prominent diplomats who have risen in the service by promotion, is quoted as saying that he hopes the President's statement, "emanating from the highest authority in the land, may at least draw the attention of our countrymen to a condition which is, and has been for some time past, little short of scandalous." Mr. White particularizes:

> "It is monstrous, particularly in a republic, that no one unless he be possest of a large income or willing to spend his capital, can now accept one of the important embassies. Every other first-class Power provides at the great capitals, either by purchase or long-term lease, a suitable embassy house in which to lodge its Ambassador, his family, the office and the archives.
>
> "Such houses are kept up at the expense of the different governments, and a suitable salary in addition is paid the Ambassador, the idea being that he should not have to pay out of his own pocket for the services which he is rendering his country.
>
> "We not only pay a salary which is wholly inadequate in any of the important capitals, including Buenos Aires, in South America, but owing to the lack of any house in which the Ambassador can live even this meager salary is uncertain, as the recipient can not tell what amount will have to be deducted therefrom for rent. . . . . . .
>
> "I do not believe it possible for any American Ambassador to get on at Paris, London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, or even Vienna with less than $40,000 or $50,000 a year, and of course many of our Ambassadors have to spend much more. If the Government owned its own embassy houses this sum could be materially reduced."

No diplomatic appointment ever met with such instant and widespread approval as that of Dr. Eliot, thinks E. Clarence Jones, president of the Embassy Association, who goes on to say of his refusal that "it is an open secret that his reason was the fact that he did not feel that his private income would enable him to support an establishment in London and to entertain upon a scale that has come to be associated with the London Embassy." The Embassy Association was formed in 1909, and its purpose is "the promotion and encouragement of the acquisition by the United States of permanent houses for its Ambassadors in foreign countries." Frederic R. Coudert, the international lawyer, who is a member of the executive committee of the Embassy Association, declares that half of the fight for the principles advocated by the President was won by the passage last year of the Snowden Bill providing for "the purchase or erection, within certain limits of cost, of embassy, legation, and consular buildings abroad," and appropriating $500,000 for that end. Mr. Coudert says that "it would be a misfortune should the high posts in the American diplomatic service tend to become the perquisites of plutocracy."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) admits that "the financial question had a bearing on the declinations," but wonders if, taken in a larger sense, "the series of refusals of tenders of high honors" does not "constitute a protest against extreme radicalism in the party." And the views of the Washington *Star* (Ind.) are even more hostile:

> "Much of the talk that our diplomatic posts are at the mercy now of money-bags is rot. To fortify the charge, the case of Whitelaw Reid is often cited. And yet no case so little supports the charge. Mr. Reid was a rich man, but at the same time very able and accomplished. Intellectually he rose easily to the fullest requirements of his post at London. He was the intimate associate of scholars, and statesmen, and men of the world—an all-around man of the best caliber. He entertained liberally at his individual expense. But had he lived within his salary, the very men who have criticized him for display would have lectured him for ostentatious niggardliness.
>
> "In this particular the President has stumbled at the start, but not necessarily with serious results to his Administration. A little more care should set things right. There is a good deal of money in this country, but a good deal of it is associated with brains."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The Commoner is standing loyally for the Administration's foreign policy.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

It is now painfully apparent that the pie counter is not a quick-lunch establishment.—*Washington Post.*

Patronage-hunting continues to be the most profitable occupation in Washington—to the hotels.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Perhaps it would be well to have the speeches of W. J. Bryan edited, before delivery, by the Secretary of State.—*Chicago News.*

Surely this fuss about giving people the minimum wage is superfluous. We are all getting the minimum wage now.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

There is practical unanimity of Democratic opinion that frost now prevailing at Washington seriously menaces the "plum" crop.—*New York Herald.*

Penrose says he favors the direct election of United States Senators. Now if he'd just indorse the law of gravitation he'd relieve the public mind ever so much.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The common notion that talk is cheap will have to give way before the figures of the Bell telephone system, which announces gross receipts of $199,200,000 for a single year.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A philanthropist, writes K. L. C., is a man who employs girls at $5 a week and draws a first-page story in the newspapers every time he comes through with $10,000 to aid in the work of faunal research in Patagonia.—*Detroit News.*

Best recommendation for the parcel post is that express companies use it.—*New York American.*

"Both Morgan and Diaz Leave Egypt," says a headline. Then it can't be worth taking.—*Philadelphia North American.*

In London it is the suffragettes who are the hoodlums. In Washington it seems to be the antis.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Militant suffragettes of England have been burning bridges, but whether before or behind them remains to be discovered.—*Chicago News.*

If the paintings of the Futurists are any indication of what the future is to be like, who would want to live forever?—*Charleston News and Courier.*

New York is excited over the depredations of taxi robbers. The rates are just about as extortionate here, yet the police do nothing.—*Philadelphia North American.*

President Wilson is scrupulously returning all the gifts he has received since reaching the White House. Mr. Knox is one of those to whom a package has been sent.—*Philadelphia North American.*

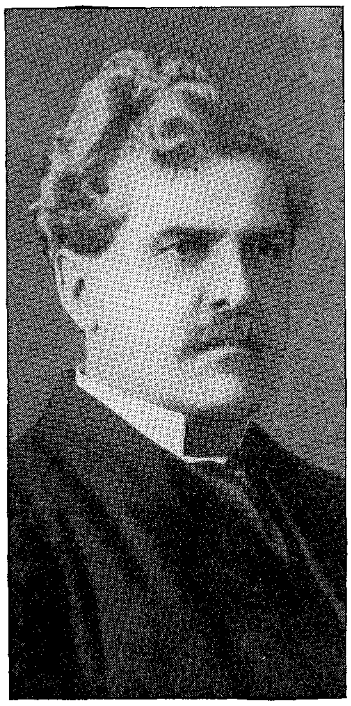
Many Tory papers hasten to warn the world that a living wage will not save girls from ruin. Perhaps not in every case. But, by the way, what will a wage which is not a living wage do to them?—*Philadelphia North American.*

Really, Mr. Bryan, you must glance over documents before signing them. Otherwise you may find yourself committed to a set of Balzac in forty volumes, half morocco, or an application for a million dollars' worth of life-insurance.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

CANADIAN OBJECTION TO AIDING ENGLAND

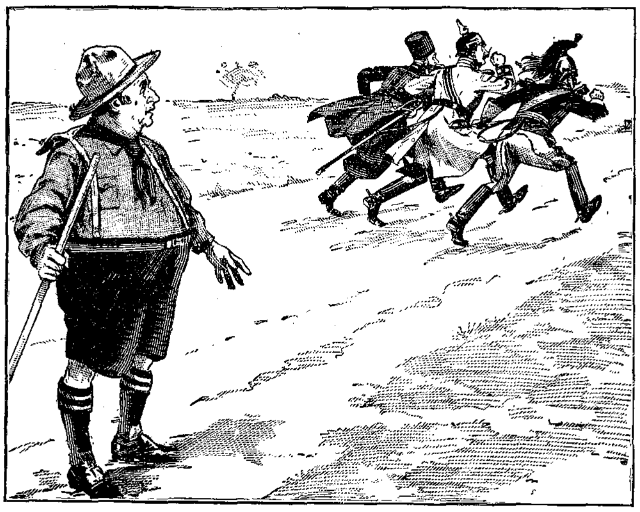
UNWILLINGNESS to send good Canadian money, ships, or men to help Great Britain is felt and openly avowed by some of our northern neighbors. These objectors go beyond the group represented by Mr. Emmerson, who merely resented British naval dictation as to the method of Canada's contribution. Their method is perfectly simple; they would give nothing at all. They are "largely massed in Quebec, with a considerable addition in parts of western Canada," says a native Canadian, now a member of the British Parliament, in the London *Contemporary Review.* "They ridicule the idea of Canada being in danger from invasion, and they object absolutely to becoming involved in any European conflict whatsoever." Old World quarrels do not concern them; their interests are in the New. In fact, they suspect that the English ruling classes are merely using the Canadians as pawns, without caring a button for their real interests, and in case of war would keep Canada's naval force in English waters and let Canada shift for herself. "This is the old Canadian view," and it is a minority view, but we are assured that it exists. We find it exprest pretty strongly in a letter to the London *Daily Chronicle* from one who merely signs himself "A Canadian Nationalist." Great Britain has not done anything to develop or help Canada, he says, so why should Canada be called upon to help or add to the naval strength of the mother country? "The people who have developed Canada have been the Canadians themselves." The Canadians, as he sees it, have undergone all kinds of hardship in turning a wilderness into a cultivated land, and he believes that this agitation in favor of help to England originates in London or is cooked up by an Imperialistic clique in Toronto. To quote his words:



MR. H. R. EMMERSON,

Who quoted the American Declaration of Independence in the Canadian House of Commons in a protest against Britain's naval dictation.

> "The roots of the present agitation for Canadian contribution to Imperial armaments will be found in London—not in Canada. The action of Canada is a result very largely due to outside pressure which has been brought to bear through an exceptionally thorough and able propaganda which has been carried on by the Imperialist section, who have enlisted a number of Canadians whose interests are centered in the city of Toronto. They have scattered titles and dangled titles and rewards of various kinds before those who care for such things, and often secured support in this way. Canadians have been told that a serious emergency existed; that the motherland was in great peril, and it was their duty to stand by it. A large proportion of Canadians are of British birth, and have an unquestionable affection for the motherland. They have responded, many of them, to this appeal, not realizing that it was, to a large extent, based upon an imaginary condition of affairs or upon conditions which do not really exist."



THE ARMAMENT RACE.

JOHNNY BULL—"Wait for me."

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

The general run of young men in Canadian universities are not devoted, at any cost, to the interests of the motherland, he avers; they are Canadians first and last. He declares it absurd that a poor country like Canada should be called upon to help a rich country like England. As he puts it:

> "The resources of Canada are trifling as compared with the resources of Great Britain. It seems absurd that a country which is borrowing money to such a large extent as Canada is doing should be called upon to contribute to the defense of Great Britain, which has not only got loans all over the world, but is a lending nation to a greater extent than any nation in history, and one which reinvests its interest every year.
>
> "While the Imperialist agitation has been carried on for a good time, nothing has resulted from it except shouting, until the naval proposal of Mr. Borden. Those who have taken no part heretofore are now going to be stirred to action. There are many who feel that if the British connection means that we are going to be dragooned, and that influences are going to be brought to bear upon us as they have been during the past few years, and Canada diverted from its natural and proper course, then they would prefer an independent Canada. I should not be at all surprized if the present movement for the navy were to result in a very rapid growth of feeling in favor of Canadian independence.
>
> "The proper policy for the Canadians to take in regard to naval defense is to defend their own ports and to relieve Great Britain from all expense (if, in fact, she is at any expense now) regarding our defense. Then, if it were thought necessary, some small ships could be built and a navy thus started. The amount that would have to be expended would be small. In fact, there seems no reason why Canada, just now, should have a navy or, at any rate, any more of a navy, than a very small one."

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, the *Contemporary Review* writer quoted at the opening of this article, says the objection to aiding Great Britain, however, "is giving way before the growing determination of most Canadians to take an increasing share in the working out of the Empire's destiny." And England, he adds, cares less for Canadian coin than for Canadian loyalty, and, if necessary, will continue to shoulder the naval burden.

TURKISH HEART-BURNINGS

THE FALL of Adrianople, and the expected end of the war on terms that will leave the Turk with only a foothold in Europe, are producing an intense feeling of humiliation in Constantinople. The press of that city are under a strict censorship, and little or nothing can be printed that will be unfavorable to Shevket Pasha, Enver Bey, and the other leaders who seized the reins of government on the plea that they would crumple up the Bulgarian Army and recover all the territory overrun by the Allies. But there can be no censorship of the "man on the street," and private reports say that bitter criticism of the Government is heard on every side. "Reform" is spoken of in many Turkish papers, but while in the rest of Europe the reform of Turkey seems to mean driving the Turk into Asia, in Turkey itself it means the actual doing of what has been talked and written about as necessary and neglected for many years. One intelligent Turk in Constantinople is quoted as characterizing this neglect in severe terms, saying:

THE COMMANDER OF ADRIANOPLE.
Ghazi Shukri Pasha, whose defense of the ancient Turkish capital will be memorable in the annals of European warfare. He held out a few days more than five months.

> "A blind man is in no greater danger than one who closes his eyes in face of vital facts. Sooner or later he will run against something and be crusht. We have been doing this all our days. Some months ago we unsheathed our swords, but did not succeed, because before drawing our swords we did not waken our mind and soul from the sleep of centuries.
>
> "To lose provinces is to grow smaller on the map. This does not much frighten me. I am more afraid of growing smaller in mind and soul.
>
> "The other day a friend was saying, 'How did it happen that we gave up that large Rumelia in ten days?' 'No, my simple-minded friend,' I said, 'not in ten days, not even in ten years, but centuries ago we began to give those lands back when we conquered and took them.'
>
> "With the calamities that have now befallen us, are we going to wake up—or shall we return to our old sleep by merely shifting our position in the bed?"

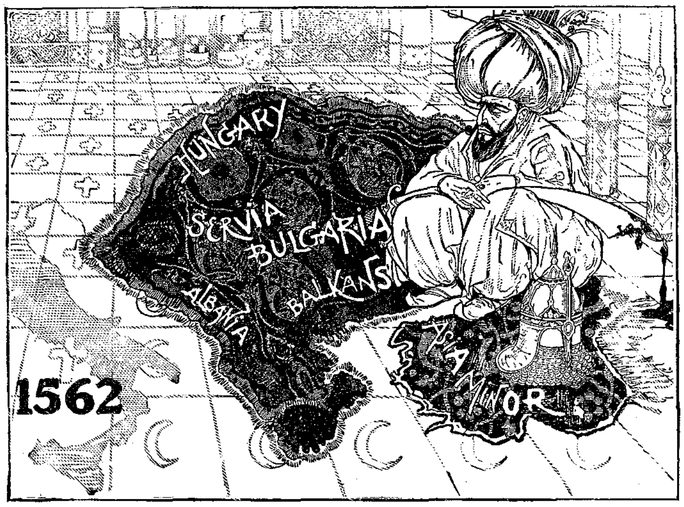
A bitter note of regret runs through the comment of the *Tasviri Efkyar* (Constantinople, March 10). It admits that the strongest diplomacy is that which is backed by the bayonet, but it remarks that wisdom also has its place in diplomacy, and reflects that Turkish statesmansip has seemed to have neither wisdom nor bayonets. It says:

> "It must be regretfully acknowledged that in our statesmanship, whether internal or external, no marked degree of skill has been seen. In internal affairs we have forgotten that progress must go as slowly as the nation develops, and we have tried to ape western methods too servilely, forgetting our own characteristics as Orientals, and in this way we have failed to meet the needs of our social administration or to take any real step in needed reforms.
>
> "Nor can we find much cause for congratulation for any success in our foreign policy gained since the establishment of the constitution. Even up to this very year our policy has been vacillating between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. This vacillation has caused only weakness, dissension, and growing injury among ourselves. . . . We do not recall all this to criticize the Government, but to show how foolish it is to have our feelings run away with us in handling political questions. It is to be hoped that it will teach us a lasting lesson, for we have much to learn for our present needs and our future safety. We seem possest with the idea that we must trail after either the Triple Alliance or the Triple Entente. Here is our mistake.
>
> "Our interests after this war will lie largely in Asia. Meantime, the control of the Mediterranean has assumed a new importance, affecting the interests of many Governments. The Government that rules the eastern shores of this sea will hold the balance of power in Mediterranean control, if only it observes the principles of wise statesmanship and has the tact to adjust delicately and graciously the questions that arise in international relations. The first requirement, however, is the harmonious union of the constituent members of our own body politic."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MONEY SQUEEZE IN GERMANY

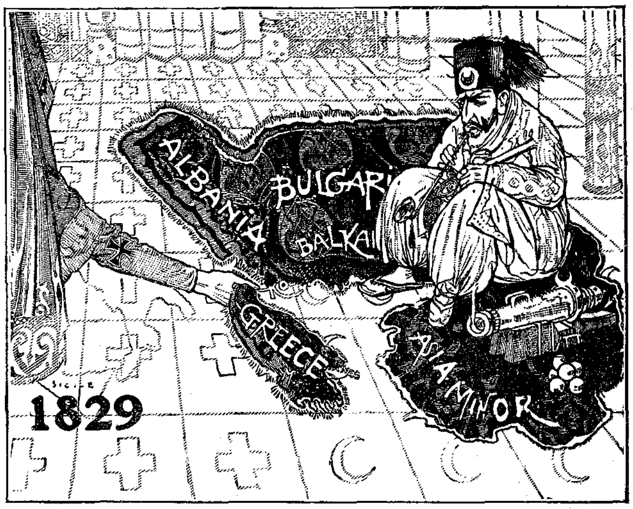
THE TIGHTNESS of money in Germany is not only of interest, but of importance and concern, to all the world. It is well known that Germany's war budget has been swelling to enormous proportions, and taxation is becoming heavier year by year. At last Berlin's money market trembled on the edge of some such situation as confronted the London Exchange in 1866 and New York during the panic of 1907, and was only saved by importing gold at a high rate and by the easing of all markets on the belief that the Balkan War is ending. People are asking what is the meaning of this state of things in a country like Germany—one of the wealthiest of Europe's manufacturing and supply centers. A writer in the London *Daily Mail* attempts to account for the crisis, signing himself "A Financier." This clear and lucid observer remarks:

> "The Berlin stringency is traceable to the unsettled conditions on the Continent, acting upon a financial position already strained by economic causes. The industrial development of Germany and the growth of its population and production have necessarily involved an increasing demand for gold currency. Large sums of money have, moreover, been invested in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, for the fruition of which time must be allowed. Much the same sort of thing, only in a far more serious form, took place in England in 1866, when as a consequence of the scare caused by Napoleon the Third's bellicose utterances, following on huge lock-ups in railway projects, money was practically unobtainable, and one big house after another had to put up its shutters. We are not suggesting that there is any immediate fear of a German commercial panic; we are only pointing our a similarity of kind, but different in degree, to the disastrous experience of 1866. For there can be no question at all that the rival armament preparations of Germany and France have produced a state of nervous tension



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNDER SOLYMAN THE MAGNIFICENT.

Upon a rich rug the Sultan sits, proud and serene. The Crescent advances, the Cross retreats.



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNDER SULTAN MAHMUD II.

But a mysterious hand appears and draws away a portion of the rug. The Sultan becomes worried.

SAD PARTING BETWEEN THE RUG AND

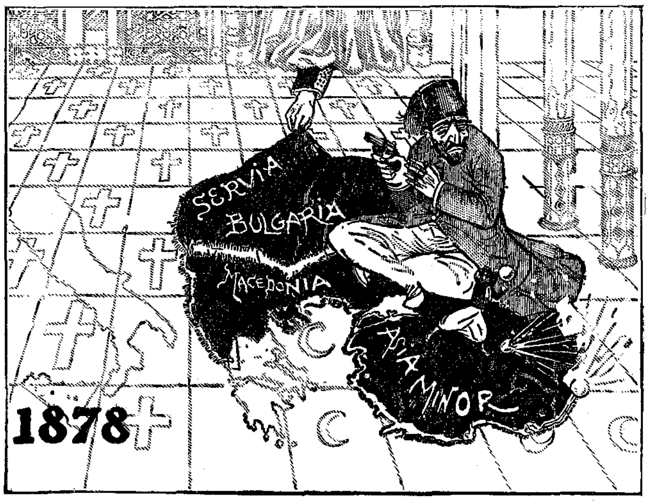
of which the gold scarcity is a natural tho unpleasant expression. "Two things always follow scares of this character: some people hoard their gold and others make haste to sell their securities, the latter because they either actually want the money or are afraid that prices will drop still lower. The political uncertainty of which the military and fiscal measures of the Imperial Government are the culmination has now lasted for some time, and it is estimated that from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 in gold has been hoarded in Germany since the outbreak of the Balkan War. The ordinary requirements of the Government, coming last week at a time of stringency, made that stringency more acute. This has been emphasized by the forced sale of international securities on German account, resulting in a heavy fall and a reacting depression on Continental and American exchanges."

The aching need of Germany just now is a large supply of actual money. The situation can only be relieved by replenishing the currency, declares this writer, who goes on to sketch the situation as follows:

"Between February 22 and March 7 the Imperial Reichsbank lost over two millions in gold and silver coin and bullion, altho in the week ending March 7 there was an increase of £141,150 in the gold coin and bullion. The next return may perhaps show a further improvement, for bullion to the extent of £300,000 was bought in London on Berlin account this week, and more of the shipments due here will probably be secured by the same buyers; and gold is also going to some extent from New York. . . . If the Berlin rate should rise above its present point of 6 per cent., the difficulty of raising money will be intensified, the financial disorder will become more acute, and a commercial crisis will be within the bounds of probability. The question, therefore, is whether Germany will succeed in obtaining enough gold to counteract the heavy pressure on the money market which threatens to prevail during the whole month of March."

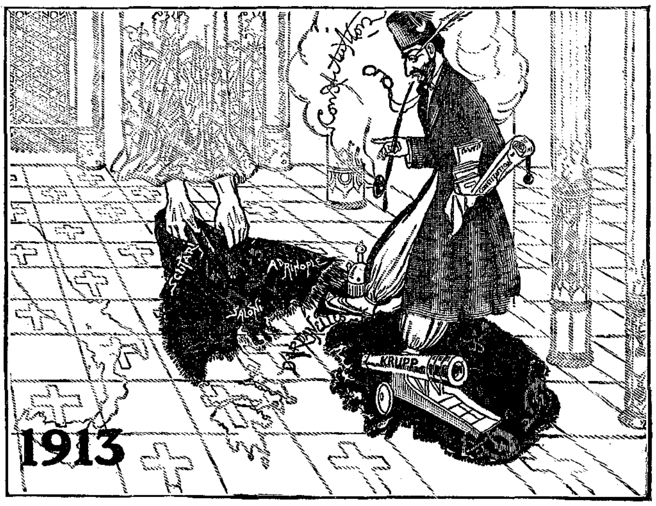
By herculean exertions the gold was secured and panic averted. This gold pinch leads the financier to make some reflections on the gold standard as a too inelastic basis of currency:

"The crux of the situation is that, except in a few Far Eastern countries, the financial fabric of the world, with its vast system of credit, bills of exchange, notes, and checks, all rests upon the one standard of value—the only asset that is invariably liquid at its fixt worth—namely gold. In normal conditions the world's gold supply suffices for the world's necessities, but with the continual growth of population, the tendency of wages to increase, and other influential factors, the danger of abnormal pressure on weak spots will become increasingly frequent and increasingly difficult to handle. Germany is not a gold-producing country; on the other hand, her production of iron and steel is going up by leaps and bounds, and this is wealth, even if it is not a medium of exchange. The financial weakness that now menaces the country is only temporary. It is but comparatively few years since Germany adopted a gold currency, and altho that fact has no direct bearing on the present monetary squeeze, except as regards the requirements for coinage, it accounts in a measure for the industrial expansion, accompanied by speculative activities, that make money crises more possible where the ultimate basis of credit is limited and inelastic."



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNDER SULTAN ABDUL HAMID.

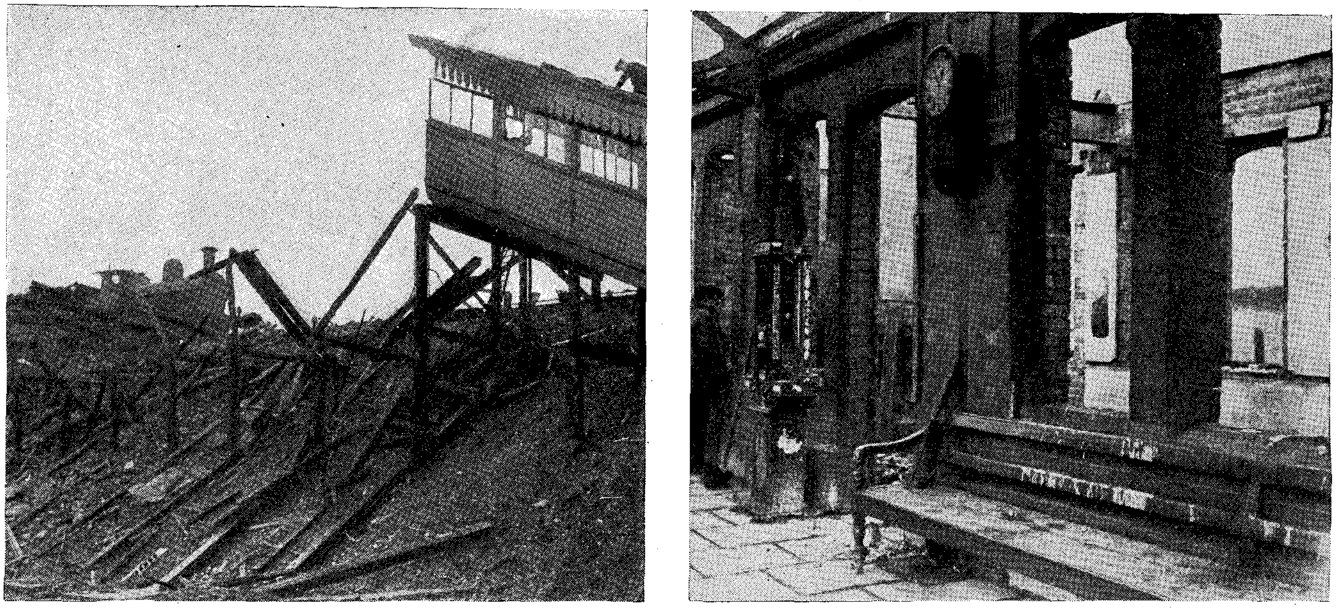
The rug grows still smaller, while bombs explode about the Sultan, who is now alarmed.



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNDER THE YOUNG TURKS.

The Sultan is able to hold hardly any of the rug. The Crescent disappears everywhere before the Cross.

THE SULTAN—AN ORIENTAL TALE. —*Lectures pour Tous* (Paris).



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CROXLEY STATION, NEAR WATFORD.

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RUINS OF A RAILWAY STATION AT SAUNDERTON (BUCKINGHAMSHIRE).

RAILWAY STATIONS IN ENGLAND BURNED BY SUFFRAGETTES TO PROVE THEIR ABILITY TO VOTE.

DEPORTATION FOR SUFFRAGETTES?

THE GREAT LEADER of the English demanders of votes for women, Mrs. Pankhurst, was recently committed for trial on various charges of public violence. When imprisoned she threatened to commit suicide by voluntary starvation. She was immediately let out on bail, and her conviction becomes a fiasco, exclaims *The Saturday Review* (London). This incisive organ of public opinion asks what is to be done with these female agitators, and considers various severe measures:

"The most plausible, perhaps, is the policy of allowing hunger-strikers to die in jail. Certainly it is difficult to see how or why authority should incur any blame for the death of a person who starves in the midst of plenty, who has food but will not take it. But we have to reckon with a society in which brimming sentimentality has largely usurped the functions of reason, and we have to guard against any act which might foster the anarchy which has to be suppress. The militants themselves boast that the death of a 'martyr' in prison, either through starvation or through forcible feeding, would be the best recruiting agent for their antisocial cause. We believe that this calculation is correct and that, however great the volume of public indignation against militant suffragism may now be, the successful suicide of a suffragist in prison would spread the blaze of insurrection and increase the difficulties of the situation. Therefore we have no belief in the effectiveness of this, the simplest course. Of course, the attachment of the funds of the militant organizations would be a very useful weapon in the hands of the law, and we should rejoice if this could be effected under existing sanctions. But, in and by itself, the sequestration of funds would not be much more likely to bring disorder to an end than lack of money is effective in preventing war."

VOTES FOR WOMEN
LR 968

IMPLEMENTS OF DESTRUCTION

Found during a raid on a suffragette arsenal at Campden Hill Gardens, London.

This writer, as if by a second thought, then suggests a less violent and more merciful treatment:

"Almost every civilized community reserves to itself the right to exclude from its life the undesirable intruder. To deport from this country, with no option of return, all prisoners who refuse food in jail would not strain very far this elementary right of self-protection. For this purpose a bill would be necessary. But the Government would not have any difficulty in passing rapidly through all its stages any measure which promised any real remedy for the present evil. It would want, of course, careful thought and drafting. Refusal of food would need exact definition. But the resources of the draftsmen should be quite equal to the needs of such a bill. This plan, we believe, would be a useful deterrent, would forestall martyrdom, and become a way out of the present ridiculous *impasse*. Also, most certain benefit of all, this country would be free of a number of undesirable persons.

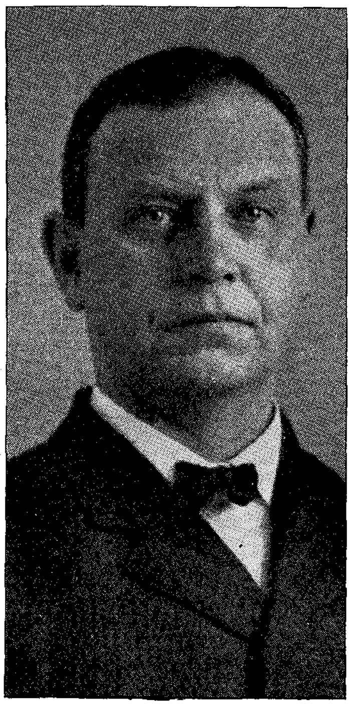
"By one means or another the conspiracy and the lawlessness must be suppress. If that be not done, only one consequence can ensue—mob violence in which one or several of the women will be mauled to death by public hooliganism. That is a disaster for the state, for society, and for all the foundations of national and domestic life, which all reasonably sane men and women must dread with an increasing anxiety. One can see the springs of primitive passion have been loosened already. . . . . .

"If this sort of thing goes on, some suffragette outrage will kill somebody, or more than one, and then the mob explosion will come."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A TIDAL POWER-PLANT

PLENTY OF PLANS have been made to utilize the flow of the tides for generating power on a large scale, but all have stopt short before they were realized. The old-fashioned tide-mill illustrates what can be done, but its modern big brother has never yet materialized, altho he has always looked well on paper. His latest portrait is drawn in *The Electrical Review* (London, February 21), in the description of a proposed tidal power-plant at Husum, on the Schleswig-Holstein coast of the North Sea, where, between the Isle of Nordstrand and the mainland, a reservoir of 4,000 acres is to be created by means of embankments. This reservoir will be divided into an upper and a lower tank, communicating by sluices with the shallow inland sea on one hand and the turbine-plant on the other. This is asserted by *The Review* to be "the first serious attempt to use [the tides] for the production of energy." It may be remarked that the tides have plenty of energy already; they do not have to "produce" it; the only trouble is to utilize it. How the German engineers are planning to accomplish this is told in the following words:



HE LIFTS AN OLD FOOD BAN.
Prof. P. A. Fish, finds "bob" veal is not so dangerous as supposed.

"The scheme is based on the assumption of a uniform tidal amplitude of ten feet, the lowest ebb and highest flood each time reaching the same level, and their difference of level always being ten feet. Under this assumption the working of the plant will be as follows: When the water in the sea is higher than in the upper reservoir, this will be filled through the sluices; if, on the other hand, the water in the upper reservoir be at a higher level, this will flow off through the turbines, thus actuating the latter. This would commence some time after the beginning of low tide, and cease shortly after the beginning of high tide. An opposite process is to take place in the lower tank; when the water in the sea is higher than in the tank, it will flow in through the turbines, thus starting these some time after the beginning of high tide, and stopping them some time after the beginning of low tide. If the water in the sea be lower than in the tank, water will flow from the latter through the sluices into the sea.

"The promoters of this scheme, on the hypothesis of a regular return of tidal amplitudes, presume that the operation of the turbines from one of the tanks may begin at the very moment the operation from the other tank ceases, thus ensuring a continuous service; they are reckoning on a level difference of five or six feet between the sea and the tank actually in operation, the water in both tanks rising and falling about three feet during each tide.

"The turbines are to yield 5,000 horse-power, driving dynamos which will work without any accumulators, thus communicating their output directly to the supply system. The cost of construction is estimated at $1,250,000, of which about $875,000 is allowed for the embankments and about $125,000 each for the turbines and sluices, the buildings and the electrical part of the plant. The cost of the kilowatt hour, as produced in the tidal electricity works, has been calculated in the first instance at 2½ cents, but in the event of a large consumption it will be reduced considerably (down to half a cent and less). Even should the electrical enterprise fail, the promotors would in any case recover the value of the land reclaimed from the sea."

This plan, we are told, has not escaped criticism. In the *Hamburger Korrespondent* it is asserted that the fluctuations of tidal level are often unexpected and abrupt; that the dynamos would be at rest at least two hours between periods of operation, instead of working continuously; that enormously long transmission lines will be required to take the current to places where it may be used; that the figures for cost are at least doubtful; that the machinery has not been well planned, and finally, that the foundations are in the mud and would cost a fortune. Whether the projectors or the critics are right, of course, time alone will tell, but engineers would surely love to see a tidal power-plant in operation, after contemplating so many pictures of abortive projects.

A GOOD WORD FOR "BOB" VEAL

THE LATEST NEWS from the pure-food world is that "bob" veal, long condemned as unwholesome, if not poisonous, and prohibited as human food in various countries, is really harmless. "Bob" veal is simply the flesh of very young calves. On some statute-books it is defined as the flesh of a calf less than one month old. The authority who now commends this article for our consumption is Prof. P. A. Fish, of Cornell University, who has carefully compared bob veal with market veal and with beef in respect of some of its properties. He sets forth his results in an article on "Bob Veal and the Public" in *The American Veterinary Review*. Our quotations are from an editorial notice in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, March 15). The writer notes, in the first place, that an inspection of representative books on hygiene fails to disclose any evidence for the justification of this popular notion regarding bob veal. He goes on:

"Veal is commonly regarded as more difficult of digestion than beef, the reason being assigned to differences in the texture of the flesh. . . . . . .

"Altho the experiments indicate quite a satisfactory line of demarcation between the younger bob and older veal, there are occasional individual exceptions, and the method of distinguishing between old and young veal as yet can not, therefore, be declared infallible. Dietetic experiments were also carried on in which bob veal was eaten in seven families aggregating twenty individuals ranging from two to sixty years of age. The statement that the flesh of bob veal has a laxative effect and induces diarrhea was not confirmed in a single instance throughout the work. The health in all cases was apparently normal; nor did any family refuse a second helping when another carcass became available.

"In all veal there is a deficiency of fat as compared with beef. In bob veal this deficiency is naturally somewhat more pronounced, because fat is a result of growth and age under proper nutritive conditions. In the use of bob veal this deficiency may be overcome to a considerable extent by cooking the veal with pork or other fat.

"Professor Fish is of the opinion that bob veal is in no way injurious when used as human food. The desirability of changing the present regulations and existing legal restrictions regarding the sale of very young veal is thus thrown open for discussion. The subject is one which should not be dismissed or settled by a few haphazard experiments or hasty generalizations."

PHOTOGRAPHY UNDER WATER

PICTURES have been taken of the subaqueous world before this, but perhaps never so systematically or so successfully as by Dr. Francis Ward, of Ipswich, England, who has built an observation chamber in a pond on his place, separated from the water only by a large sheet of plate glass. To a fish swimming in the pond this glass appears as an opaque wall; the swimmer, even when so near as to touch it, sees nothing on the other side, and can not detect the observer who, so far as he is concerned, is plunged in obscurity. On the other hand, this observer sees so clearly the smallest fishes that pass to and fro only a few feet away that he sometimes forgets the glass's very existence! We are told by Mr. V. Forbin, writing in *L'Illustration* (Paris, March 1):

"The latest photographs taken by Dr. Ward in this subaqueous laboratory . . . enable us to understand several phases of the trout's life.

"For example, it has been hitherto believed that the female trout dug a hole in the gravel, deposited her eggs therein and covered them carefully by pushing in sand with her snout. Dr. Ward describes the operation in quite another way:

"The trout, lying on her side, removes the grains of sand beneath her, and thus digs a sort of trench where she deposits her eggs. She draws herself along a little and repeats the operation; and while she is laying a new quantity of eggs in the prolongation of the trench, her tail, being waved about, replaces the sand previously removed. At this period the males engage in terrible combats, shown in Dr. Ward's photographs.

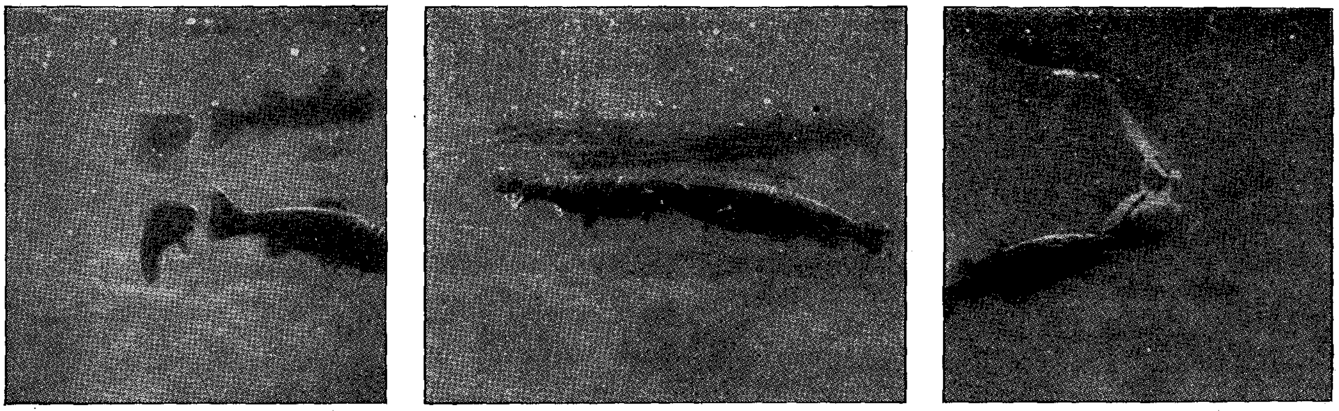
" 'I placed in my pond,' he tells us, 'three large rainbow trout, one of which was a female. One morning I noticed that the surface was much agitated, and realizing that the two males were fighting, I hastened to descend into my chamber of observation. Thus I was present at a duel that lasted 20 minutes.

" 'The two trout chased each other around the basin, and one sometimes succeeded in biting the other's tail. Suddenly the one that had hitherto been on the defensive turned on his enemy and the fight was on.

" 'After some swift lunges, the stronger succeeded in grasping the weaker with his jaws and threw him violently on his back. Exhausted, he finally let go, and the victim rose slowly to the surface, belly upward, about to draw his last breath, while the conqueror went to rejoin the cause and object of this duel to the death.'

"As the author has remarked to us, in the first of the three photographs devoted to this combat, the two upper images are the reflections of the fish in the surface of the water, which acts as a mirror. In the second the combatants are so near the surface that it is agitated and consequently reflects imperfectly. In the third, which represents the end of the duel, we see in the rear some small fish that are fleeing, frightened by the ardor of the combatants.

"As for the other photographs, which show the curious movements of diving birds, . . . they form part of the illustrations of a forthcoming book by Dr. Ward on submarine photography."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.


A TROUT-FIGHT, FROM A SUBAQUEOUS PHOTOGRAPH.

TREES AS CLIMATE RECORDS

A TREE is a living record of all the climatic changes that have taken place since it began its growth. Every "ring" or annual layer of new wood varies in width and composition in such ways as to betray, to him who knows how to read the record, the nature and intensity of these changing conditions. Forest fires, the incursion of an insect host, a rainy season, or a period of drought—each is written indelibly upon the wood-formation of the trunk from year to year. From studies of this kind the government experts have recently been enabled to deduce interesting facts regarding the fluctuations of climate on this continent for many years past. Says a writer in *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago, February 25):

"For more than two years work of this kind has been conducted under the direction of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Part of the work was concerned with a study of data previously obtained by the United States Forest Service and part from original measurements of the stumps of a large number of the big trees of California.

"A few of these trees proved to have started more than thirty centuries ago, the oldest being 3,150 years. Careful study of the rate of growth of over three hundred of the giant trees, many of them upward of 2,000 years old, strongly supports the belief of very decided fluctuations in climatic conditions extending over periods of several hundred years.

"From the thousands of measurements or analyses gathered by the Forest Service in its investigation of tree and forest growth, a large number of the records of the oldest trees of certain species have been chosen for special study. Some of the species represented are western yellow pine in the northern and southern limits of its range; Jeffrey pine in southern California; Douglas fir in the Northwest; white oak and yellow poplar in the southern Appalachians; and red spruce in the north woods. It is only by averaging the rates of growth of a great many trees growing in widely different parts of the country and under essentially different local conditions that it is possible to eliminate the many local factors affecting the development of individual trees and stands.

"One conclusion from the study of western yellow pine in Arizona is that the climate of the Southwest is becoming drier, the snowfall less, the winters shorter, and that it has been doing so for a long time. This finding is corroborated by the presence in that country of irrigation ditches and other ruins of an ancient people, indicating that water was at one time fairly plentiful in places now remote from any signs of springs, streams, or other sources of supply. Investigation of the rate of growth of the same species of tree in Idaho indicates that the winters there are also shorter and the snowfall less than formerly, but in this case the change in conditions is favorable to tree growth, since it is producing a longer growing season.

"In order to study the interior of living trees a form of drill was devised for removing a solid core of wood extending from the center to the bark. With these it is hoped to obtain data from the largest and oldest specimens of the big trees, which will throw more light on conditions thirty centuries or more ago."

A PENGUIN CATCHING FISH UNDER WATER.

METALLIC PAPER

THE APPROACHING INVENTION by Thomas A. Edison of a thin metal film, tough and light enough to be used for paper in the making of books and newspapers, and practically indestructible, was announced in the public press a year or so ago. This announcement having come to the notice of a committee of the American Library Association engaged in an investigation of the deterioration of paper and its possible prevention, the members sought for authoritative information, with so little success that they concluded to apply at headquarters and elicited an interesting and characteristic letter from the "wizard" himself. This letter is noticed but not quoted in the last *Bulletin* of the Library Association (Chicago, March). We are enabled, through the courtesy of the chairman of the committee, Dr. Frank P. Hill, Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, to quote it in full. Writes Mr. Edison:

"In the development of my storage battery, one of the greatest difficulties I encountered was to provide a material for insuring perfect electrical conductivity in the positive tube. After a vast amount of experimenting I concluded to use pure metallic nickel in exceedingly fine flakes. The process for making this was developed after much labor and thought. The result was the production of sheets of metallic nickel so thin that 200 of them are only about the thickness of an ordinary business card.

"In this product I saw a future possibility of using sheets of metallic nickel, not quite so thin as ours, for making books that would be really permanent. I made a passing reference to this idea in talking one day to a newspaper man, and I presume the news reached you through that channel.

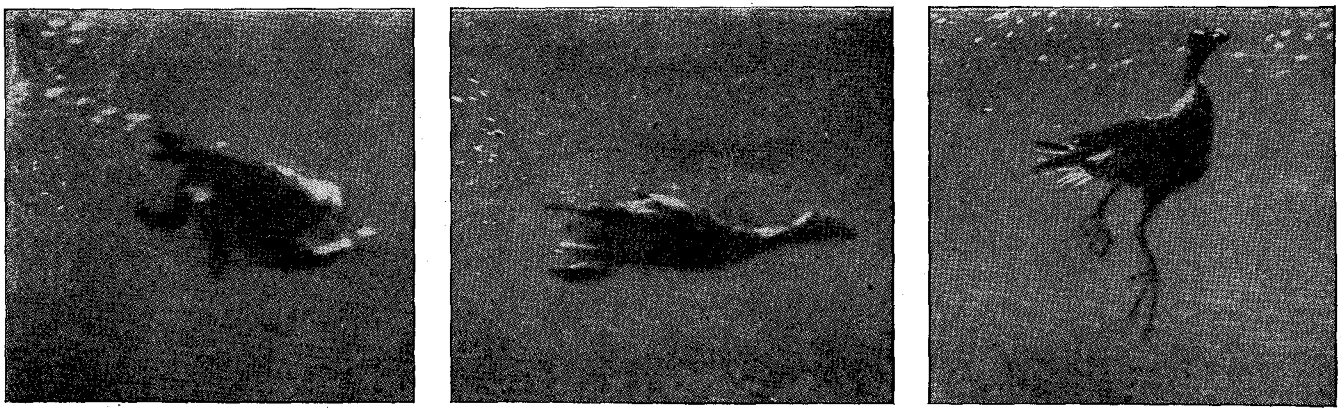
"The fact is, the extremely attenuated sheets that we use in our work would be entirely too thin for use in books, and to produce the nickel sheets for the latter purpose would involve a lot of experiment and special apparatus before a standard material could be obtained. I am so very busy that there is no present expectation of my working on the subject, but I have no doubt it will be done by some one in the future."

FALL OF THE AMERICAN SAXON

IS WOODROW WILSON to be the last of the Anglo-Saxons to sit in the seat of Washington? Is he, at least, the first of a final Saxon group to be succeeded by Celtic, Teutonic, and Scandinavian presidents — perhaps even by Latins and Slavs? *American Medicine* (New York) charges in a leading article that the old American stock is becoming decadent, "more interested in genealogical research than in the welfare of posterity"; that they are all "sons of something or other," and are leaving the burden of government to the new stocks of which the bone and sinew of the nation is now largely coming to be made up. If Governor Johnson of Minnesota had lived, the writer thinks, he would have been our first Scandinavian president, but by no means our last. Further:

"More than half the nation is foreign-born or of foreign-born parents, and they all seem to have developed more or less distrust of the ancestor-hunting enfeebled descendants of really great men of Revolutionary fame. Many voters do not think of this side of the matter at all, tho the fact that a candidate is Irish or German is sometimes advertised locally to catch a few votes. This trick is not so popular as it once was, for it may cause greater loss than gain. The rise of the more recent stocks must be explained on other grounds, and this is where the medical profession is keenly interested.

"Is the old stock of Americans decadent? That is the usual explanation for the failure of the sons of our great men to be as great as their ancestors, but the same phenomenon is seen in every other nation. Great men rarely marry great women, and the children may inherit from the feeble parent. In the lower walks of life, exceptionally able people occasionally mate together, and produce children who become eminent. Great families, therefore, are constantly producing great men, generation after generation, tho the majority of their children are below the average. At the same time new blood is just as constantly forging ahead and occasionally snatching control from the hands of scions of old families. Unfortunately the scions of the old



A WATER-FOWL DIVING AMID A SHOWER OF BUBBLES.

stocks in America are not as numerous as in Europe, and there is ample ground for the belief that an unsuitable climate or other adverse factor is causing such racial deterioration as to prevent great achievements. It is certainly a fact that our great fortunes were begun, as a rule, by immigrants like Astor, Carnegie, Guggenheim, or by the first or second generation, as the first Vanderbilts. Foreigners figure quite largely in science and invention, such as Carrel and John Ericsson. Foreign names wholly different from those of pre-Revolutionary families seem to monopolize many lines of industry. All this rather hints at racial decadence of the old stock, but it must be remembered that new conditions require new types which would have been utter failures in the colonies, and that even George Washington might have been as much out of place in modern New York as was General Grant in Wall Street. There is no question that both factors are true. Mr. Wilson might have been a failure among the farming communities of the 17th century, but he seems to fit into new conditions and has lost little, if any, of the energy of his foreign-born grandfather. In any case, he shows that the nation's destinies are drifting into the hands of those whose ancestors came to America in the 19th century, long after the nation became a great reality. The old stock is being elbowed to one side."

HOW THE TEETH AFFECT THE EYES

THE NAME "EYE-TEETH" shows that some relationship between the eyes and the teeth has long been popularly recognized. There is no reason to suppose, however, that the relationship is limited to any particular tooth or group of teeth. Dr. W. E. Bruner, in an article in *The Annals of Ophthalmology*, treats this subject, and particularly the production of diseases of the eye or disturbances of vision from abnormal conditions in the teeth. Our quotations are from a review in *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine* (Chicago, February). After noting several minor eye-troubles due to defective teeth, especially in the upper jaw, the reviewer says:

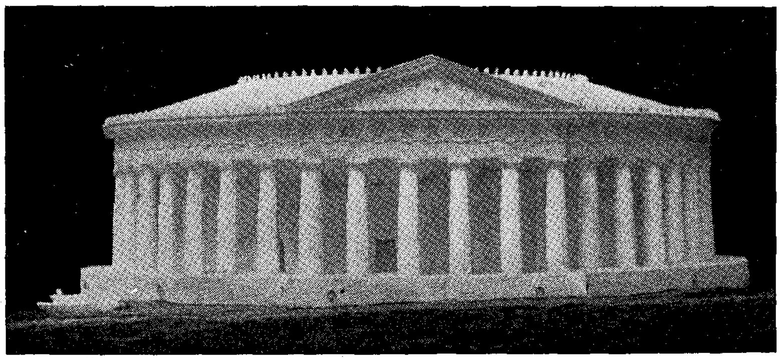
> "Blindness following the extraction of a tooth has been reported. Organic or structural changes in or about the eye, resulting from the teeth, have been observed in many varied forms; and inflammation of almost every structure of the eye, depending upon or at least attributable to dental trouble, has been reported."

The writer notes that when septic conditions about the mouth are found in a patient upon whom an operation upon the eyeball is contemplated, it is most important to correct this condition before proceeding to any operation. Blindness has even followed decay of the teeth extending to the floor of the orbit and involving the optic nerve. The reviewer goes on:

> "The remarkable fact upon which the author lays particular stress is, that not infrequently the patient is wholly unconscious of anything wrong with his teeth, and he will state that the latter are examined regularly by supposedly competent dentists. The author has grown to be suspicious of a mouth showing numerous gold crowns and fillings, and he places great weight upon an x-ray examination, which he insists upon when he does not feel certain of the work previously done. He has thus succeeded in several instances in finding abscesses at the roots of teeth, or improperly filled roots, where nothing wrong was suspected by the patient, with the result of securing relief of the ocular symptoms by treatment of the pathologic dental condition."

A HOUSE-BOAT EXTRAORDINARY

A FLOATING THEATER and art-gallery, to be moored on the New York water-front, is proposed by an exhibitor in the recent show of the Architectural League in this city. *The Scientific American* (New York, March 1) calls this suggestion "interesting and thoroughly modern," and reminds its readers that a site for such a structure, if it stood on solid ground, might cost the city a matter of five millions or so. If built as a "house-boat," on the proposed plan, the site would cost not one cent. The building, tho floating on the water as truly as any vessel, has little about it of a nautical, or even of an aquatic flavor, altho concrete as a material for boats is becoming more or less familiar. As shown in the illustration it looks like a circular Greek temple. We read:



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

PROPOSED FLOATING CIVIC-ARTS BUILDING TO BE MOORED ON THE WATER-FRONT.

> "This structure, rising abruptly from the water, suggests that the building occupies an island site, but it is in reality upon a buoyant concrete foundation. The foundation has the form of a great double-walled bowl with ledges built in amphitheater form on the inner wall, on which would be placed regular theater seats. The inner shell of the bowl is a segment of a sphere of smaller radius than the outer one and contracts with it at the lowest point. From this point a dozen or more vertical walls connecting the two radiate to the circumference, dividing the intervening space into as many water-tight compartments.
>
> "This building is proposed as a desirable city enterprise for the maintenance of a civic theater, concert hall, arts and crafts schools, exhibitions and competitions, the discussion of civic public art and other matters—in a word, the art and civic center of the people, to be moored at some such accessible point on the water-front as Battery Park, where mooring privileges are controlled by the municipality. . . . . . .
>
> "It is the conception of Robert Paine, a sculptor of decided character and originality with a natural affinity for engineering activities, who has several other practical achievements to his credit, among which is the sculptor's pointing- or enlarging-machine."

WHITE LIES IN MEDICINE—The opinion prevails among certain persons that it is justifiable for a physician to deceive a patient for the patient's own good. Issue is taken with this idea by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, March 15), who admits, however, that there is great need for sympathy and insight to perceive all aspects of cases which involve the mind as well as the body, and for a philosophy whereby a physician shall himself "see life steadily," and also "see it whole," and so assist his patient to a like view. He goes on:

> "To dispel false ideas which surround death with horror is surely an obvious duty; equally obligatory is it, when discussion is not feasible, to fill a patient's thoughts with all that can make his remaining life peaceful and happy. The belief is too general that psychotherapy consists in deceiving the patient for his own good. This is the method of a charlatan—but in such a rôle a physician can never be more than an amateur; for the charlatan succeeds best when he first deceives himself, and the true physician, not able for an instant to deceive himself, is but ill adapted to an elaborate deceiving of others. The physician who has a unifying philosophy of his own is thereby able to dispense with makeshifts and to speak convincingly to his patients, administering hope with truth, courage with frankness—and his sincerity will deepen public confidence. This confidence, surely

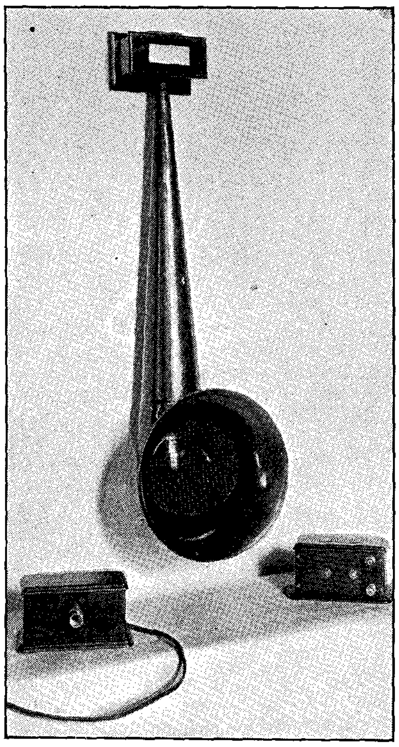
due to science and disinterested motives, is often sacrificed unwittingly by the physician himself. He administers a therapeutic lie at the earnest solicitation of the patient's friends. Presently one of those friends falls ill, and the physician is puzzled to know why this new patient fails to respond to his words of encouragement and good cheer. The physician whose statements, uniformly squaring with facts, bear witness to his skill and to his sincerity, is the only one fitted to command the respect of the public and to inspire his patients with confidence in himself, and hence with faith in his words."

A CAST-IRON VOICE

HOMER'S WISH for a metal vocal apparatus was merely premature. In the new Grand Central terminal, New York, there is now just such an outfit, announcing trains simultaneously in all parts of the station in tireless, stentorian tones. The origin of the voice is an ordinary human being; but he is not in evidence. What is really heard is a magnified reproduction of what he says. The device has been in use several years, and the thousands who have heard it may wish to know how it works. The electric announcer is really only a telephone with a receiver actuated by an electric current of unusually high voltage. This is what gives the powerful tone. Says Frank Parker Stockbridge, in an account of the new terminal published in *Popular Electricity Magazine* (Chicago, March):

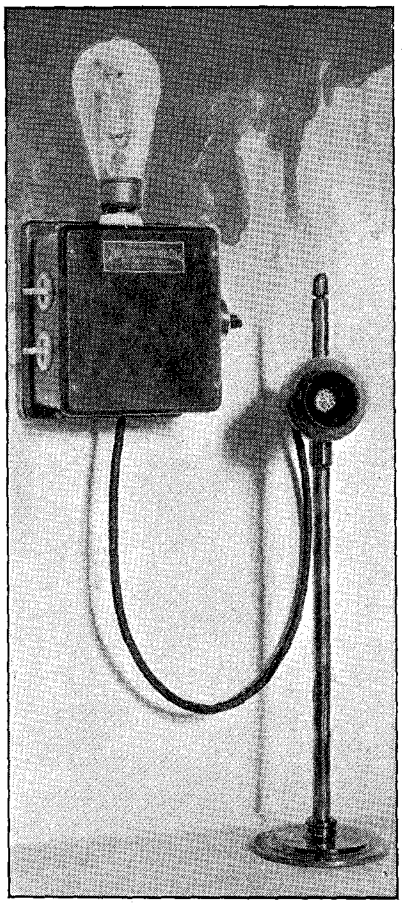
"Many of those who have followed the directions of the voice seemingly coming from the wall are under the impression that the contrivance is a combination of telephone and megaphone. It is neither, but something different from anything in use for the same purpose anywhere else in the world. The marvelous results obtained by the operation of the announcer are achieved through the new application of an old principle in electricity.

"The announcer consists, first, of a mouthpiece similar in appearance to the ordinary telephone transmitter. But it differs vastly from the telephone transmitter in the important particular that it contains no induction coil. The transmitter also is unlike anything else of the kind in the fact that it is surrounded by a water-jacket, through which a tiny stream of cold water flows constantly, cooling the carbon, which would otherwise become packed with the heat of the heavy current . . . of 110 volts used in operating the announcer. The ordinary telephone requires only a small fraction of this amount. . . . But it is through the employment of the heavy voltage that the remarkable results are obtained. The voltage is so equalized and the circuits so balanced on the Wheatstone principle that the sound of the human voice is intensified many times. And there is no limit to the number of points to which wires may be run for the transmission of sound from the central point."



THE VOICE THE PASSENGER HEARS.

Thirty-six of these are hidden in the walls, so that the messages seem to come out of the air.



Illustrations from the Magnaphone Co.

WHERE THE VOICE ENTERS.

The transmitter into which the announcer speaks.

OIL-BURNING ENGINES IN FAVOR

A CONTINUAL INCREASE in the number of oil-burning locomotives in the West and Southwest is remarked by a writer in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (Chicago, March). This fact, we are told, is the best proof that the use of liquid fuel on the modern locomotive is attended with important advantages. Some of these are economy in fuel, better steaming quality, a decreased cost of handling, and absence of the smoke nuisance. Burners have now become standardized, and the fire-boxes are built with greater care to withstand the intense heat developed by the burning oil. Fuel-economy is at least 25 per cent., with some variation due to locality:

"It has been clearly demonstrated that oil-burning locomotives are capable of hauling nearer their maximum tonnage than a coal burner, and, particularly in passenger service, maintain the schedule better. This is not only owing to the better steaming quality of the locomotives using oil fuel, but to the absence of delays caused by the use of poor coal, or, rather, foul coal with its accompanying difficulties in fire-grate and front-end cleanings. Experience had also shown that there is much to be gained by the intelligent cooperation of engineer and fireman working together, as every change of the throttle-valve or reverse lever must immediately be met with a corresponding change in the oil supply and adjustment of the atomizer.

"The quickness also with which even the heaviest engines can be made ready for service is also a decided advantage, and the decreased cost of handling at terminals, the convenience of taking water and oil at the same time, the complete freedom from fires as shown in the reports of the claim departments, are all matters that speak loudly in favor of the oil burners."

Disadvantages, however, are not entirely absent. Expenses in the mechanical departments have increased. The flues wear out quicker than in coal-burning locomotives, and portions of the fire-box have also to be renewed at closer intervals. Fire-boxes are now constructed to meet the requirements of the situation, seams being avoided as much as possible, button-headed bolts avoided, and radial stays used. But:

"Altogether the advantages of the use of oil fuel much more than overcome the disadvantages. Recent discoveries of coal deposits in the districts where oil-burning locomotives are in use do not seem to affect the growing favor of the oil-burning locomotive. Even if the coal were of the best, which it is not, and even if found more easily and in larger quantities, it is not at all likely the other advantages in the use of oil fuel will be overcome."

LETTERS AND ART

THE CHORUS WITH *XENIA* AND *BORIS*.

Reversing the usual order of grand opera, the principals in "Boris Gudonoff" are of less importance than the chorus. The composer has made use of Russian folk-music to enable the peasants, who compose the chorus, to speak in their genuine voice.

OUR FIRST RUSSIAN OPERA

THE MOST "SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT" of the season at the musical theater, think the experts, is not Walter Damrosch's "Cyrano," but Moussorgsky's "Boris Gudonoff," sung for the first time in New York on March 19. Critics call it a work of genius; Mr. Gatti-Casazza is on record as estimating it his highest artistic achievement at our opera-house; the chorus "did themselves so proud" that Mr. Kahn granted them each a bonus above their week's salary. Just how the public will come to regard this "barbaric" Russian opera after the novelty has worn off remains to be seen. Mr. Aldrich, of the New York *Times*, thinks the opera will put too great a strain upon the public's power of being interested, for no great tenor or no leading soprano has part or lot in it. Moreover, it has no significant "love interest," thus lacking "some of the chief reasons for an opera's being." Speaking further with no great estimate of the public's artistic perceptions, Mr. Aldrich remarks that an opera—

"that raises the chorus to a principal interest and importance, in the opinion of many, will seem to reverse the natural and necessary order of things, and exaggerate absurdly the rôle of what is expected to be an agreeable diversion and interlude in an operatic performance, desirable also as a means of allowing the principal singers, the tenor and the soprano, in the intervals of their love-making, to get their breath and secure a little needed rest in preparation for further efforts."

But with all these abatements there are qualities that lead Mr. Henderson, in *The Sun*, to enthusiastic admiration. Thus:

"The Russianism of the work has a theatrical vitality. No opera ever heard in this city radiates more brilliant local color. No lyric drama possesses in a larger degree that enveloping spell called atmosphere. The hearer is transported to the strange and splendid northern land; he sits at the foot of the tower of Ivan the Terrible; he bows his head as he passes under the arch of the Gate of the Redeemer. The presence of the spirit of the land is palpable.

"This is a great achievement. And it is attained by simple, direct means, as great achievements in art usually are, despite the new proclamations of cubists and futurists. Two principal factors operate in bringing about the result. The first is the masterful use of the chorus to publish the feelings of the Russian people. The chorus becomes one of the chief actors in the drama. Its various and conflicting moods, the moods of a restrained people naturally impelled hither and thither by emotions turbulent and uncontrolled and often in successive moments diametrically opposed, are set forth in music of immense expressional power.

"This music is combined with an orchestral support of wonderful picturesqueness and delineative detail. Against these two massive parts of the ground plan are projected the highly characteristic utterances of the solo voices, framed generally in a freely constructed arioso, and sometimes sinking almost to a parlando and again rising to real melody.

"The entire musical scheme is reared upon a foundation of national themes. The composer has utilized folk-songs and has also created melodic ideas of his own in the idiom of the people. The characteristics of Russian music are preserved throughout the score. By these means then Moussorgsky has brought the atmosphere of Russia to us. He has wrapt us in it, saturated us with it. We may not recognize the Russianism of the work if we do not know Russia, but its strongly marked individuality we must perceive."

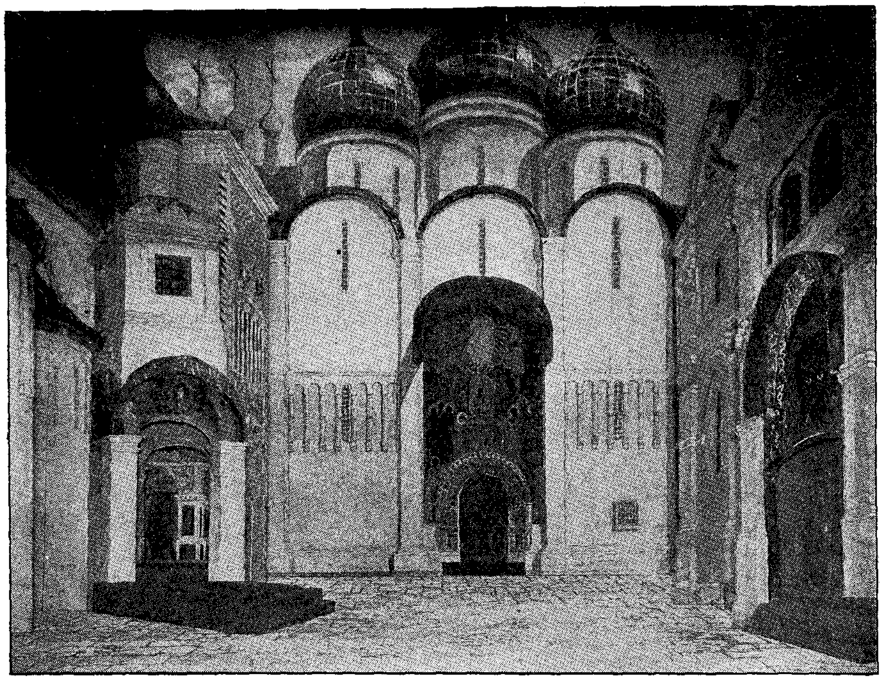
The critic of *The Evening Post* tells the story of the opera briefly:

"It is based on a play by Pushkin, which depicts scenes—chiefly tragic and gruesome—from the life of *Boris Gudonoff*, the councillor of the half-witted *Czar Feodor*. As *Feodor* has no offspring, there is only his younger brother, *Dimitri*, to stand in the way of the realization by *Boris* of his ambitious plan to have himself proclaimed Czar, the consequence being that *Dimitri* is assassinated.

"In the first scene, which is laid in front of a convent near Moscow, to which *Boris* has retired, the populace gathers in the courtyard and clamors for his proclamation as Czar; but he sends word that he declines the throne. The scene changes to a cell in the Convent of Miracles. An old monk, *Pimenn*, is writing by lamplight the chronicles of the time, ending with the horrible murder committed by *Boris*. Then he turns over the task of historian of the future to a young monk, *Gregory*, who hears incidentally that he is of the same age as the murdered *Dimitri;* and thereby hangs the tale. The first act, after the scene has changed to a square between two cathedrals, closes with a grand procession. *Boris* appears, is acclaimed as Czar, and enters the Cathedral of the Assumption.

"The first curtain of the second act opens on an inn on the frontier of Lithuania. It is the hiding place of two vagabonds. With them is the young monk *Gregory*, who has escaped from the cloister and spread the report that he is *Dimitri*, having escaped the assassin's hands. He is trying to get across the border to Poland. The officers and soldiers who are pursuing him enter the inn and he is recognized, but eludes them by jumping out of the window. When the curtain rises again we behold *Boris* in the Kremlin in Moscow enacting a nursery scene with his children. For five years he has now been Czar. He has lost all capacity for joy. Heaven has sent dire ills to punish him for his crime, which is ever before him, and with 'O God, have pity on me!' he ends his monolog. There is a commotion outside; he is informed by *Prince Shouisky* that there is an uprising in favor of *Dimitri*. Left alone, he is tormented by his guilty conscience; the specter of the murdered boy appears to him, and he breaks down in an agony of remorse and terror.

"The last act is divided into three scenes. The first is a moonlit garden. The false *Dimitri* has escaped to Poland and won the love of *Marina*, daughter of a nobleman who is prepared to help him in his attempt to become acclaimed as Czar. In the second the Polish army arrives in the forest of Kromy just in time to save *Dimitri's* former tramp companions from being hanged by a mob. The final scene takes us back to the Kremlin Palace. The Duma is in session discussing the punishment to be inflicted on *Dimitri* when captured. *Prince Shouisky* comes and tells them how, after he had told *Boris* of the uprising, he had watched him through the keyhole and seen him a victim of terrible hallucinations. While he speaks *Boris* enters, denies he is an assassin, in a state bordering on madness. His confusion and agony are increased by the narrative of a dream by *Pimenn* relating to the tomb of *Dimitri*. *Boris* calls for his son, addresses him as his heir, bids him crush his enemies. His own life is ebbing away. His last words are: 'I am still Czar. . . . Oh, I die. . . . God forgive me!' and then to the Boyars, 'He is your Czar! Oh, mercy, mercy!' "



THE SQUARE OF THE CATHEDRALS.

The audience broke through Moussorgsky's music to applaud this scene on the opening night. Crusht at the foot of a white sheen of walls was a throng that made a rich red tapestry of garments.

Another notable feature of the new opera is the first appearance of Russian scenery at the Metropolitan Opera House. The sets were actually prepared by Russian artists for the Paris production in 1908 when Chaliapine made a triumph in *Boris*. Since his day the Paris Opéra has hesitated to trust the rôle to a lesser hand, and Mr. Gatti-Casazza was able to buy the entire production. Of it the critic "K. M." says in the Boston *Transcript:*

"Russian scenery is as curiously different from German as from the conventionalized makeshifts of France, England, and America. It makes little or no use of the mechanical advances in the building and handling of solid masses of structure. The settings are composed of the simplest and most conventional elements. They are built up out of flat 'drops' and 'wings' such as make the backs and sides of all the settings in the oldest and poorest of American stock theaters. These are the mechanical, technical materials, which the scenic artist reanimates and brings into glowing life by the brilliance, originality, or sturdiness of color and design. There

THE FOREST OF KROMY AT WINTER TWILIGHT.

The scene designer and the electrician of this production which comes from Paris create "a prospect of gray misty distance, through the dried and spidery trees of winter."

is nothing of the 'new stagecraft' of Germany in this Russian art except the fine artistic ability of the men who work at it, their imagination and their readiness to experiment. These virtues sublimate the old forms.

"The Russians like to work in the large. Their backgrounds may often be full of the detail of tapestries, but they cast the outlines in simple and majestic proportions. In 'Boris,' for instance, there is the great square between the Cathedrals of the Assumption and of the Archangels in Moscow. The whole background—and it towers upon you from close at hand—is the bare white wall and three minarets of one of the churches. . . . There are other walls as large, as simple, as bare of niches, corners, angles, and small design. Everything goes in huge sweeps, great solid spaces that make the flapping canvas seem the masonry of the old medieval city.

"The abilities of these artists such as Mr. Golovine do not, however, run entirely to the massive and obvious. They can achieve the subtle, the fine, the atmospheric, as well. 'Boris' has a scene in the Forest of Kromy at winter twilight. As Mr. Golovine and the electrician have made it, it is a prospect of gray, misty distance through the dried and spidery trees of winter. The snow drifts down at moments among the slim, interlaced branches. Through it we get a glimpse of wide country, just beyond. Perhaps there might be a great icebound river hidden there in the quiet."

EDUCATIONAL RANK OF THE STATES

A DEBT of gratitude is due from students of any particular phase of public education to the Sage Foundation for its pamphlet giving "A Comparative Study of Public School Systems in the Forty-Eight States." This debt is enthusiastically paid by *The Dial* (Chicago), which speaks of the pamphlet as representing "what must have been an enormous amount of labor," and for the first time presenting "in simple form what may be called a bird's-eye view of present conditions in all the essential phases of the subject." Many school reports, as *The Dial* points out, are inexcusably belated in publication, and "the method of presenting reports is not standardized." It has been, therefore, "extremely difficult to determine the relative efficiency of the school systems of the several States in some very important matters." The first chart in the pamphlet now available shows the "children in school and out" in each State in 1910. Ranking them in the order of percentage of children in school, Vermont heads the list with only 7.3 "not in any school," and Louisiana is last with 44.7. The first half dozen of this list are Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, Colorado, Iowa, and Montana. A comment printed in the margin suggests that "Vermont, Maine, and Connecticut, with more than 90 per cent. of the children of school age actually in school, are making better investments in future citizenship than Alabama, Texas, Nevada, and Louisiana, with 35 to 45 per cent. of their children of school age not receiving schooling." *The Dial* proceeds with some interesting quotations and comment from these tables too elaborate to reprint entire here:

"In the statistics of school revenue the range is from New York, with over fifty millions of annual revenue—almost all of it taxes—to Nevada, with about half a million, or approximately 1 per cent. of what the larger State collects. This represents a far greater discrepancy than the relative populations would warrant, which makes it evident either that New York exceeds its duty, or that Nevada falls short of it. It is interesting to learn that local taxation supports the public schools, from 97 per cent. in the case of Massachusetts to only 27 per cent. in the case of Georgia. It is highly desirable that the local communities should learn not to look to the State for aid for their schools, and in this matter Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Kansas, which are above the 90 per cent. mark, furnish examples that the other States should seek to emulate. Six States get from 10 to 20 per cent. of their school income from permanent land grant funds; allowing for this, the honor list of States which do not lean heavily upon State taxation should be considerably increased. But there is not much to be said for the local governments of Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama, which call upon the State to collect and distribute more than half of the funds applied to the purposes of the schools."

No more "vitally important figures" in this statistical exhibit are given than those showing "the investment in school plant, the expenditure per child of school age, the ratio between wealth and school expenditure and the daily cost of the child's schooling." We learn that—

"Massachusetts has put $115 for each of her children into school buildings and grounds; Mississippi has provided the munificent sum of $4. This is the best available index for a State of the *past* educational interest of its people. The amount annually spent for each child is from thirty-two to three dollars—in Washington and South Carolina, respectively. A note points the moral: 'In the long run, States, like individuals, purchase about what they pay for, not much more and not much less.' For each hundred dollars of wealth in the State, the amount paid annually for schools is 75 cents in Oklahoma and 19 cents in New Hampshire. It would seem to be in order for the White Mountain State to quadruple its educational budget without delay, unless it is content to be permanently shamed by what was only a few years ago the Indian Territory. Nevada, which makes a rather poor showing in most respects, comes magnificently to the front in the matter of the daily cost per child in its schools, providing no less than 39 cents, as against the seven cents of Georgia and the Carolinas. Low cost, of course, means cheap teaching, and the wages that we pay our teachers, the country throughout, are nothing less than a national scandal.

"This latter subject deserves a paragraph of its own, and the statistics of average salary in the forty-eight States show some surprizing contrasts. California and Arizona, with averages of $918 and $817, respectively, set the pace for even New York and Massachusetts, whose averages are $813 and $757, respectively. North Carolina is disgraced by the fact that its teachers receive salaries averaging only $200, and this of course means that there are thousands of individuals receiving far less than this average. The average for the entire country is only $485, which is less than the average for factory workers and common laborers. 'The fact that teachers' wages are lower than those paid for almost any other sort of service means that as a nation we are neither asking for nor getting a high grade of service, and that as a nation we place a low valuation on the teacher's work.' It seems to be about time for public speakers to stop boasting about our national devotion to education. Stated in aggregates of millions of dollars, the figures are doubtless impressive; stated in any rational way, with reference to the numbers of teachers and taught, or with reference to our resources in wealth and taxation, they constitute a pitiful exposure of our national niggardliness."

MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE CUBISTS—What our senior ex-President calls "the lunatic fringe among the votaries of any forward movement," he found in the rooms of the Cubists and Futurists of the International Show, now moved on to Chicago. He modestly calls his views those of a layman, and as such we pass them on from the pages of *The Outlook:*

"The Cubists are entitled to the serious attention of all who find enjoyment in the colored puzzle pictures of the Sunday newspapers. Of course there is no reason for choosing the cube as a symbol, except that it is probably less fitted than any other mathematical expression for any but the most formal decorative art. There is no reason why people should not call themselves Cubists, or Octagonists, or Parallelopipedonists, or Knights of the Isosceles Triangle, or Brothers of the Cosine, if they so desire; as expressing anything serious and permanent, one term is as fatuous as another. Take the picture which for some reason is called 'A naked man going down stairs.' There is in my bathroom a really good Navajo rug which, on any proper interpretation of the Cubist theory, is a far more satisfactory and decorative picture. Now if, for some inscrutable reason, it suited somebody to call this rug a picture of, say 'A well-dressed man going up a ladder,' the name would fit the facts just about as well as in the case of the Cubist picture of the 'Naked man going down stairs.' From the standpoint of terminology, each name would have whatever merit inheres in a rather cheap straining after effect; and from the standpoint of decorative value, of sincerity, and of artistic merit, the Navajo rug is infinitely ahead of the picture.

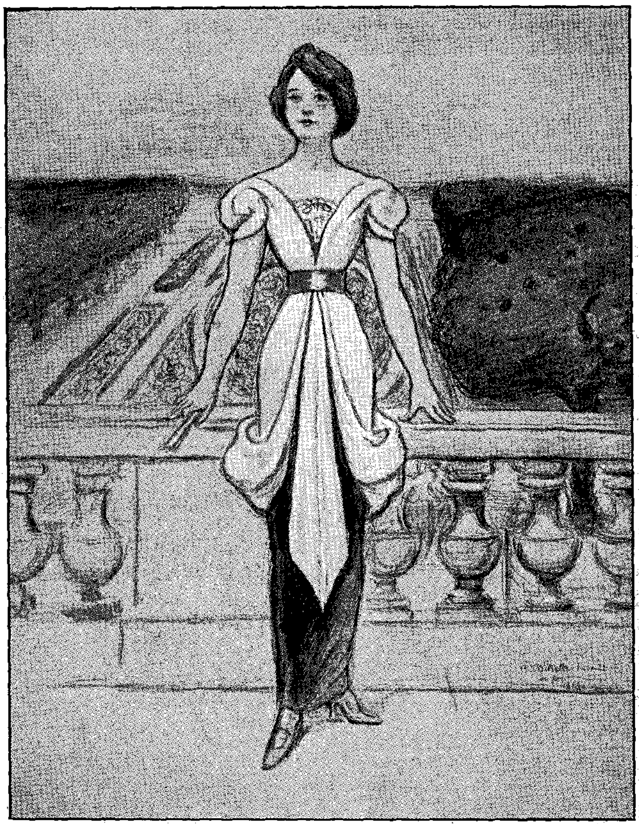
"As for many of the human figures in the pictures of the

Futurists, they show that the school would be better entitled to the name of the 'Past-ists.' I was interested to find that a man of scientific attainments who had likewise looked at the pictures had been struck, as I was, by their resemblance to the later work of the paleolithic artists of the French and Spanish caves. There are interesting samples of the strivings for the representation of the human form among artists of many different countries and times, all in the same stage of paleolithic culture, to be found in a recent number of the *Revue d'Ethnographie*. The paleolithic artist was able to portray the bison, the mammoth, the reindeer, and the horse with spirit and success, while he still stumbled painfully in the effort to portray man. This stumbling effort in his case represented progress, and he was entitled to great credit for it. Forty thousand years later, when entered into artificially and deliberately, it represents only a smirking pose of retrogression, and is not praiseworthy. So with much of the sculpture."

ART TO DICTATE FASHION

THE AMAZING freakishnesss of some of the fashions which have of recent years emanated from Paris, for so many ages the *arbiter elegantiarum* of the civilized world, has occasioned a tide of revolt, not only in this country, where the New York *Times* has just conducted a successful prize competition for American designers, but also in the French capital itself.

The most interesting result of this revolt is the determination of a group of artists, all celebrated as painters of women, to associate themselves with leading *modistes* and *costumiers* in an endeavor to guide the mode of the day instead of slavishly obeying it. The great *couturiers*, who, says Michel Psichari, in *L'Illustration* (Paris), "establish, often with the happiest results, the temporary formula of elegance," have apparently grown weary in well-doing. During the last ten years they have exhausted all the suggestions of the Orient in order to render woman piquant and striking. This French writer details some of their achievements:



NATURE AND THE COMING MODES.

Willette, among the group of Paris artists who have taken to designing women's fashions, offers this hint from the *fleur de lis*.

"For a long time, and even until the present winter, the Parisienne of refinement would have felt herself disgraced not to have an essentially Persian silhouette. There has been a furor for stuffs of violent color and mysterious and disconcerting design; for vestments of strange cut, with lines now wandering, as if an awkward cut of the scissors had directed their course, and now abruptly broken; and, finally, for barbarous decorations.

"The peril of the exotic is that it is with difficulty kept within bounds, and permits almost any audacity. The impertinences it has occasioned have sometimes passed for things exquisite. It soon came to pass that the more eccentric and unheard of a toilette was, the better chance it had to please.

"But shall this make the judicious grieve? This research for the bizarre in all its manifestations has resulted in a charming liberty. At the present moment it is possible to see one *élégante* affect in her evening dress an Egyptian style, or something Viennese, perhaps, while another borrows from her tailor some delightful garb of Muscovy. This one dons a Japanese tunic where chrysanthemums flaunt themselves, and that one a silken jacket shot with metal and broidered with the roses of Ispahan. . . . . . .

"Among so many diverse tendencies the mode at this critical moment is in a state of uncertainty. And, behold!—a new style appears which undertakes to impose itself upon us and make us forget all the others."

How, we are asked, shall the advocates of a style at its *début* avoid being severe to those whose principles it combats? While we are breathlessly seeking an answer comes the brusque declaration that, "The artists of this reform condemn *in toto* the Persian, the Turkish, the Japanese, and the Egyptian manner. They are opposed to international *couture*. They project the reestablishment in all its glory of French taste, marked by simplicity, moderation, and a just harmony." And this is how it's being done:

"According to them, the apparel of the Thousand and One Nights will no longer be even an article of exportation. *Scheherezade* begins to cut a poor figure in the United States, whither we have sent her, and the Americans, on whom Paris continues to exert her charm, will henceforth seek discreeter inspirations in that city of elegance.

"To further the proposed movement a committee has been formed, composed of well-known and popular artists, under the auspices of a great house which undertakes to constitute itself the guardian of the French tradition. And we note a curious evolution in the usages of *La Mode*.

"For it is now the painters of whom the great *couturiers* de mand counsel and precise indications in regard to the *toilettes* they are about to launch. Until now the former have been called on merely to reproduce in their portraits of the great world the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the second. To-day they participate in their creation.

"This collaboration has already produced results which are full of promise. The group known as 'Painters of Women,' presided over by M. A. de la Gandara, and counting among its members such masters of design as Willette, Anquetin, Grün, Gerbault, A. Guillaume, Métovet, Neumont, Préjelan, Roubille, and Abel Truchet, has undertaken the task, each bringing to it his own talent, his conceptions, his 'manner.' There is no idea of returning to the modes of a bygone day by laborious imitations, nor of adapting to modern taste the neglected elegances preserved for us in old prints.

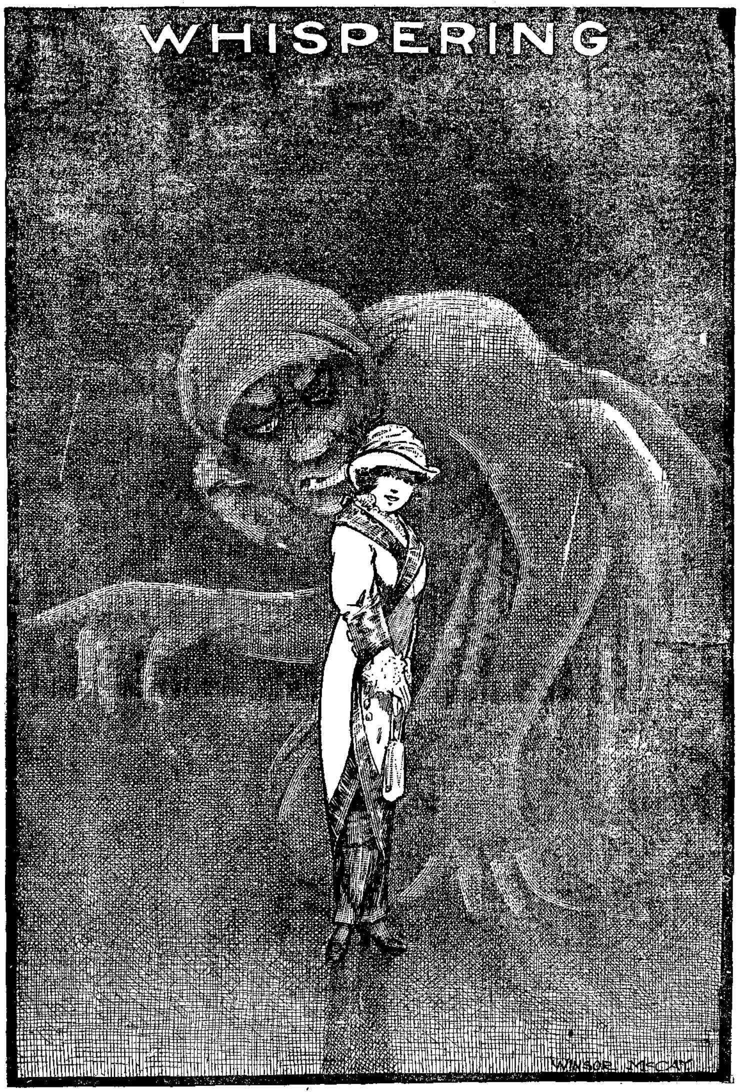
"The 'Painters of Women' propose to be innovators, while remaining faithful to the grace and sobriety of costume which are peculiarly French. A beginning has been made with models which have been adroitly transformed. A slight retouching will often change the aspect of a gown or coat, giving it a seductiveness it lacked. The task is easy and engaging for observers trained in apprehending the harmony of lines, and in combining and harmonizing shades of color. But they have not confined themselves to mere retouching. They have endeavored to contribute by individual designs to the mode which will perhaps be that of to-morrow. An exposition of these will be given next month. Meanwhile, here is one of the first designs, executed by Willette, in which we recognize, in an unfamiliar *genre*, his lively fancy and *verve*."

It is a woman drest, as it were, in a great *fleur de lis*, and with a formal garden as background.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE "MINIMUM WAGE" FROM A NEW ANGLE

THE POVERTY of the wage-earning girl is only one factor in the vice problem. So points out *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), which views the question of the miminum wage for girls in factory and store from another angle than that observed by the lay editor. "It is just possible that the reputed cure for the trouble is only superficial," declares this writer, who asks pointedly whether there is not greater need for a minimum wage for men. It ought, he thinks, to be distinctly recognized that the condition involving the employment of girls outside the home is abnormal. "Girls have a right to live and to be supported at home, doing such work as *naturally* devolves upon home-makers, and recognizing the normal probability of marriage ahead of them." This probably seems too old-fashioned a doctrine considering the conditions already existing were it not that in the present discussion "our hasty reformers may be beginning at the wrong end." What *The Living Church* sees to be wrong is not that the girl is "at work for from four to six dollars a week; it is that, while unskilled, she is at work, outside her home, at all." The woman who finds the home occupation too narrow is not to find her freedom curtailed, for we read:



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—McCay in the New York *Evening Journal.*

"This does not mean that a woman should be estopped from following the honorable profession of bachelor maid and voluntarily entering upon a life of self-support. That is her right; and a social system that forces her into matrimony is itself a frightful wrong. But to enter that profession, she is bound to fit herself to become a skilled, productive worker in some line of industry. She may not demand that society give her a living wage *qua* woman; she can only demand the right to perform such labor as shall be of sufficient productive value to make self-support possible to her. And that means that she must become, to the fullest degree of which she is possible, a skilled laborer. She may then rightly demand that a living wage be the recompense of her skilled labor—not because she is a woman, but because she has given to society the equivalent of that which she expects in return.

"But the unskilled girl in the factories and the stores is not, necessarily, thus productive. If she has been driven into industry, not because she deems her vocation to lie therein, but because her father can not support her at home, she is, indeed, the victim of our bad economic system, which has so nearly broken down at this stage of the world's history. She it is that is in greatest danger of falling into prostitution. What shall we do with her?"

Looking first at the "abnormality" of the condition that legislation is now hurrying to alleviate, the writer observes:

"The great bulk of unskilled girls in industry either live at home, or have, without real necessity, left their homes. If the former, the demand that their unskilled labor should be so remunerated that their father no longer supports them even in part, places a premium upon a condition that is bad in itself. It is superficial to ask, with some of our reformers, 'Is not any girl worth the cost of her living, to society?' She may be to society; but it does *not* follow that her employer is bound to pay society's bill. That is to say, her employer is not paying for her girlhood, but for her unskilled labor. Society's obligation to support the girl is one that should be exprest through the family. *As girl* she is entitled to protection and support in her own home; not in the factory. If, through any abnormal conditions, social or individual, this fails her, society may, no doubt, be bound to intervene, but it does not follow that the father's responsibility is to be transferred to the employer of her as an unskilled laborer. The cure for the condition is not to be found in compelling the employer to act *in loco parentis* in the girl's support.

"Thus, tho it is an evil that unskilled girls, living at home, should be obliged to go into factories and receive in wages less than it would cost them to live apart from the family, the wrong is not with her wage scale; it is with her father's. It ought to be unnecessary for her to go into the factory at all. But if she *must* go, *to supplement her father's inadequate wage, it* does not follow that she should be compelled to earn her whole living, or that her whole living should be a charge against her employer. Her father is bound to support her; whatever she earns, by her unskilled labor, is that much help to him in the fulfilment of his duty to his child. But it must not be supposed that he has shifted the duty of her support on to her employer; and if the employer of the girl is forced by law to pay a fictitious price for the girl's labor, he is, in effect, paying a bonus to the employer of the girl's father. If law is to intervene at all, it ought to be to compel payment of a family's living wage to the man who rears the family.

"Can that be done by law? The question, other than as an academic possibility, is too new for an offhand answer to be given. But if it can not, it does not follow that we ought to seek a solution of the problem by regulation of the girl's wage. To do that is to tinker with an effect without going back to its cause.

"It would seem probable, then, that only confusion would result from the enactment of most of the minimum-wage bills now pending in the several States."

The writer is optimistic enough to believe that there is a possible alleviation to be applied, in the meantime, to "a condition that is not immediately curable but is part and parcel of a fast-dying economic system." Thus:

"I. Homelessness, on the part of a girl, is a grave evil; and it is a crime where it is avoidable and the girl is unskilled. Very much of it can be prevented by laying stress constantly on this fact. The farmer who permits his unskilled daughter to go alone to the city is committing a crime against her. She can not earn her full living as an unskilled laborer in any industry. Let that be taken as absolutely certain. If, in her failure and despair, she falls into sin, the blame is not to be imputed to our economic system, much less to her employer, but to her parents. Parenthood implies the duty of protection to the children until these have homes of their own. The first amelioration of the condition, then, is to inaugurate a back-to-the-home campaign among girls, and to stop the influx of girls from homes in the country and in smaller towns to the city. The girl living at home and obliged to earn some part of her living to supplement her father's wages is not a serious problem in society, however unfortunate it is that she should be forced to do it; the problem is with the homeless girl in the cheap boarding-house of a city or of a mill town.

"II. The second step is to train girls to be skilled instead of unskilled laborers. To permit a girl to grow up without being trained to do something well, such as could, in emergency, be used to provide her own living, is another crime. An expert young woman in any phase of industry ought also not to be away from home life if that be avoidable; but if she is, she is at least prepared to escape from the worst phases of the social danger. She will be competent to earn her own living if she be thrust suddenly upon the world.

"III. What remains after all the homelessness possible has been removed, and after the largest possible number of girls have become skilled in something, is the very considerable number who have no homes to which they can return, and who have not been trained to do anything well. Send these into factories as unskilled laborers, and your product will be despair and prostitution. But it is wholly unnecessary for them to be in factories. The place for such girls is in domestic service. Here is an ever-active labor market, in which the demand is always greater than the supply, in which a home is invariably provided, and in which the opportunity is given to advance rapidly, and at good wages, from unskilled to skilled labor. Granted that the social limitations of domestic service are annoying; it does not follow that they are prohibitive. And those who are eloquently portraying the dilemma of starvation or prostitution as confronting the unskilled girl, wholly overlook this third factor which makes it necessary to seize neither horn of the imaginary dilemma.

"IV. And what, then, of the factory and the department store, after all this mass of cheap, unskilled girl labor has been removed? Ah, here is the real solution of the problem. Big business will find a way to adjust itself to a condition in which girls are no longer waiting to be fed into a machine and turned out broken in spirits, in health, and in morals. Any business that requires the sacrifice of girls may well go to the wall. If we can not have shoes without that price, let us all go barefoot. But the only way to compel business to find the way is to stop the supply of cheap girls. We are quite convinced that this can not be done by virtue of any law compelling an employer to pay ten dollars for five dollars' worth of labor, provided only that that labor be performed by a girl.

"So if there is to be a minimum-wage law at all, let it be one that applies to men, and that does not assume that the girl is the central figure in the problem of breadwinning. . . . . . .

"The demand for legislation to require a minimum living wage for girls and women has arisen with a sudden insistence that seldom has been paralleled in American annals. We can hardly wait long enough to get the necessary measures drawn up and hurried through our legislatures. We are impatient of discussion. We are suspicious of any who do not join vociferously in the popular demand. And yet it is just possible that the reputed cure for the trouble is only superficial. Perhaps we might better make haste slowly."

CATHOLIC CHURCH STATISTICS

THE ANNUAL STATISTICS of the Catholic Church from Catholic sources are now available from the annual "Official Directory." That volume is so far advanced toward publication that Catholic journals are able to present from it figures of general interest and importance. There are, according to these authorities, 15,154,158 Catholics in the United States alone, while in the outside possessions there are 7,131,989 in the Philippines, a million or more in Porto Rico, 11,510 in Alaska, 42,108 in the Hawaiian Islands, and 900 in the Canal Zone. In all, "it will be found that there are 23,329,047 Catholics under the Stars and Stripes." The issue of the Directory for 1913 informs us that a new church is built every day in the year. We read from the abstract in *The Inter-Mountain Catholic* (Salt Lake City):

"There were 373 new churches established during 1912, some of them, of course, being only mission churches. To be exact, there are 244 new churches with resident pastors and 129 new mission churches, that is, served by a neighboring pastor. All told, there are 14,312 churches in the United States, 9,501 having resident pastors.

"According to the publication there are 17,945 Catholic clergymen in the dioceses of the United States, 13,273 being secular clergy and 4,672 being members of religious orders. In addition to the 17,945 priests, there are also hundreds of fathers in distant lands; in fact, there is hardly a civilized or uncivilized land where United States clergy are not to be found. Only a few days ago a United States priest sailed from New York for the Island of Timor, an island away out in the Indian Ocean, inhabited by semi-barbarous Malays and Papuans.

"In addition to the 17,945 clergymen engaged in the United States, there are 6,169 men and youths studying in 85 seminaries, located in various parts of the country.

"There are also 230 colleges and academies for boys and 684 academies for girls, where the higher education of our Catholic youth is given serious attention. The number of academies for girls is, of course, larger than the colleges for men and boys, but the number of men and boy students is much larger than girl students.

"One of the features of the Directory which will give food for thought is the table giving the statistics of the parochial schools. According to the figures which have been supplied by the Diocesan Chancery officials there are 5,256 parishes which have parochial schools connected with the churches. In these 5,256 schools, 1,360,761 boys and girls are receiving their elementary education. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that in many rural districts, where parochial schools can not be organized, due provision is made for the religious instruction of youth. With this in mind, the fact that 1,360,761 children are attending the parochial schools will stand out more sharply.

"It must also be remembered that there are 47,415 orphans in our orphanages, and, adding together the number of pupils in parochial schools, in orphanages, detention schools, institutes, academies, high schools, and colleges, it will be found that there are 1,593,316 young people under Catholic care in the United States."

A table has been prepared showing the distribution of the Catholic population in twenty-five States having the largest number of Catholics. Thus:

"During the year 1912 Michigan has forged ahead of Wisconsin and Kansas has advanced over New Hampshire, Maine, and Nebraska. The table follows:

"New York, 2,790,629; Pennsylvania, 1,633,353; Illinois, 1,460,987; Massachusetts, 1,383,435; Ohio, 743,065; Louisiana, 584,000; Michigan, 568,505; Wisconsin, 558,476; New Jersey, 506,000; Missouri, 470,000; Minnesota, 454,797; Connecticut, 423,000; California, 403,500; Texas, 306,400; Iowa, 266,735; Maryland, 260,000; Rhode Island, 260,000; Indiana, 232,764; Kentucky, 163,228; New Mexico, 140,573; Kansas, 131,000; Maine, 123,600; Nebraska, 118,270; Colorado, 105,000."

AN OPPONENT OF CHURCH UNION

SELDOM in his long ministerial career, says *The Congregationalist*, has Dr. George A. Gordon, of the Old South Church, Boston, "spoken more boldly or frankly" than he did when delivering the last of the six Brookline addresses on Church unity. Dr. Gordon spoke as a Congregationalist, but made it very clear that he was voicing his own views. A united Protestantism, he declared, was possible, but not likely to come. Not likely, as *The Congregationalist* sums up this part of his discourse, "as long as the Episcopal Church claims to be *the* church, and by its failure to receive and give letters of dismission to other Christian bodies is constantly discrediting the validity of our Christian experience." Dr. Gordon followed this with the question: "Is such a union on the whole desirable?" And the answer he gave was an emphatic, "I think not." Since the pastor of the historic Boston Church here seems to put himself on record against what so many Protestants are now striving for, it is well to note his reasons. He says:

"The legitimate differences of human beings are many and the denominational differences match the constitutional differences, and if we did not have the ecclesiastical promoter who overdoes denominationalism I think we should see at once that the Christian church is not poorer but richer and more powerful, because of these different denominations. Efficiency and latent power are developed in different ways among different sets of human beings. Put a Congregational minister to lead a Methodist brigade or a Baptist to be the commander of a Presbyterian battalion and you will discover at once what I mean. There is a vast variety in this humanity of ours, and these denominations have naturally arisen to give effective expression to the divinely implanted variety in our humanity.

"Wiser administration of the denominations, a more statesmanlike ecclesiasticism will do away with many of the evils that now embarrass us as distinct denominations. Much of our waste would be at once eliminated if we had wise and noble men as leaders with a vision beyond organized Christianity in the interest of which organized Christianity is moving; men of this type would deliver us from most of the evils that are driving serious men and women to think of the impracticable—a united Protestant Christianity."

Then, too, asserts Dr. Gordon, "freedom is a possession always in peril." And he continues:

"The church was united once, the holy Catholic Church throughout the world, and what was it? An ineffable tyrant, denying freedom over its whole broad domain and crushing the intellect and the spirit into a dead uniformity. . . . Your one holy Catholic Protestant American Church would give me much uneasiness if it should come into existence to-morrow."

The conclusion, then, is that:

"There is something immeasurably better than a uniform ecclesiasticism. The vision of all men the children of God, all human beings the possible disciples of the Lord, the vision out and beyond all organized Christianity of a redeemed humanity; and the sense of all the agencies of the intellect that are sincere and fine, all the forces of society that are wholesome and true, as the instruments of the Holy Spirit in the realization of that divine dream of a race renewed in God through Christ.

"One Commander, the Lord Jesus Christ; all the sects and denominations and communions, different regiments in his grand army; that is my idea of church unity. He alone can command and bind his followers into the unity of the Spirit; he alone can keep them distinct, manly, brave, free. Let us make over the problem of a split and vexed Protestant world to the great Captain of our salvation; let us fight each in our own regiment under his guidance, with good will and good wishes to all the others.

"There is too, incidentally, the subject of the crank; the peculiarity of the crank is this, that the man who is a crank in your communion, when he gets into another often becomes sane. You bottle up in your communion an inevitable Methodist, an inevitable Baptist, an inevitable Episcopalian, and see what a time you will have! The denominations are the clearing-houses for the cranks. I have seen many of them in my time, and I have thanked God when they found another church home. I often pity a small community with one church, where are included all the sane people and all the insane. Such a state is tragic."

CHURCH ADVERTISING IN PHILADELPHIA

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION in Philadelphia of the way churches may come together arouses the admiration of *The Universalist Leader* (Boston). In the first place, we are told, the churches are associated in an organization with a business man at the head, and they "have been making an impression on the city" in ways like these:

"There appeared in at least one of the leading dailies of the city a half-page display advertisement with the heading, reaching clear across the page, 'Why Not Go to Church?' Then through this great area of white paper, for which the united churches have paid a very large sum, appear a few sententious sentences which even the busiest can read at a glance, fixing the place of the church among the most vital of institutions, and then this: 'Every non-attendant upon religious services virtually votes for the elimination of the institution from society. If a person believes that the world needs the church, he has but one clear, unmistakable, and unanswerable way of stating his position. That is by regular church attendance. The man who goes to church stands for an indispensable institution, even as a good citizen stands for the state by voting. Absenteeism from the ballot-box and absenteeism from the church are kindred failures in duty to society. Thoughtful persons stand for the Church because the Church stands for the best things. The churchgoer lines up with the forces which make up for righteousness.' And more of like import. Below, occupying the balance of the page, are the announcements of the different churches and their services. And a significant line right in the middle: 'In case of illness, death, or other trouble, any of the city ministers will be glad to help.' This looks good, but one thing strikes us as of especial significance, and that is, all of the Protestant churches of the great city are going to unite in this large way in making a statement to the people of the city, of the things they hold in common, and thus controvert the foolish and untrue charge that the Christian churches are divided. The fact stands out with startling distinctness that more and more are the forces of Christianity being united, each in its own way and through its own method, for the common purpose, which is to bring in the Kingdom of Heaven *now*."

OFFENDING POETS—Very much of the whole body of literature that used to be known as "Gospel Hymns", that came in with the "Moody meetings" seems discriminated against in an editorial in the *Western Methodist* (Little Rock), telling writers of religious verse why some of their productions had been excluded from its columns. The reason may have a wider interest than just for the particular offenders:

"The reason for returning them was the frequency of such expressions as 'dear Father,' 'Father, dear,' 'dear Savior,' 'dear Jesus.' We suggested that such endearing terms in connection with the divine name are not in good taste; they smack of a degree of familiarity with the divine being that does not comport with a due sense of his majesty. We know of no such form of address in the mouth of any inspired writer. Not even Jesus ever used such a form. It would have had a strange sound coming from his lips. 'Take off thy shoes from thy feet,' said the Holy One to Moses at the burning bush. 'Holy Father' is a form of address from the lips of the Master.

"We know of no poet of the first order who ever used such a form as the one we are criticizing. Some of the rag-time hymns of our day have this form. Indeed they trip lightly and almost flippantly over such phrases as 'the blood,' 'the cross,' wholly unlike the hymn of the great Watts, 'When I survey the wondrous cross.' Mr. Wesley, in particular, had a great aversion to such easy and almost irreverent locutions. They tend to cheapen the things divine."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

MADAME JUDITH'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY *

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

JEANNETTE L. GILDER

MADAME JUDITH, of the Comédie Française, was a contemporary of the great Rachel, and yet she died only a few months ago. To be sure, Madame Judith was eighty-five years of age when she passed from Paris to the world beyond, but if we may judge by her memory, she was as keen of mind as tho she was still living in the midst of those things that make Paris unique among the cities of the world.

It is said of Mme. Sara Bernhardt that when she married Damala she told him "everything." "*Quel courage!*" remarked one friend. "*Quel memoire!*" added another. And one may exclaim "*Quel memoire!*" after reading Madame Judith's Autobiography. If all the anecdotes she tells, all the conversations she repeats in such detail are just as she heard them, she either had the memory of a Macaulay or she took notes at the time.

My private opinion is that Madame Judith did remember a great deal, but that she assisted her memory by reading the gossip of her day. However she did it, she has made a most lively and entertaining book, and there is scarcely a scandal of her time that she does not relate and with a personal touch that adds greatly to its piquancy.

Madame Judith numbered among her friends Victor Hugo, Dumas, father and son, Alfred de Musset, George Sand, Theophile Gautier, Louis Napoleon, Ponsard, poet and playwright, in short, all the distinguished men and women of her time and country. She was the original of Hugo's "Marion Delorme," and tells us of the thrilling experiences that marked the first performance of that play.

Like Rachel, Madame Judith was a Jewess, and yet she tells us with a twinkle in her pen that the painter, Lanthoine, asked her to sit to him for a portrait of the Madonna that he had been commissioned to paint for the Mount Carmel Monastery in Palestine, and there it hangs to-day.

Rachel and Judith were not only contemporaries on the stage, but they were children together, and it was M. Felix, Rachel's father, who taught her to act. She tells this anecdote to illustrate the difference in her character and that of Rachel:

> "One day, when I was myself discussing terms with an impresario, who wished to secure my services, but thought I asked too much, he said to me: 'Ah, you are like Rachel, it is easy to see that you are both Jewesses.'
>
> "'I beg your pardon,' was my retort. 'There is a great difference between us. Rachel is a Jew, and I am only a Jewess.'"

While there was a certain amount of jealousy between the two actresses, Judith sincerely admired Rachel's genius, while the latter was kindly disposed toward her childhood's companion. Rachel's last appearance in Paris was at a benefit for Judith. This was just before her departure for America. In Philadelphia she caught cold behind the scenes of the theater and came home to die. She was only thirty-eight, and would probably have achieved greater distinction had she lived a few years longer; but, after all, is it not better to die young in the height of one's glory, than to lag superfluous on the stage? Shakespeare says so, and he was a very wise man, particularly in matters concerning his profession.

It must be said of Madame Judith's recollections that they are principally of the gay life of Paris, of men and their mistresses, and the intrigues not only of Bohemia, but of those who lived in the shadow, or sunshine, of the throne. Of Rachel she says:

> "She was dignified without being stiff; majestic without being pompous. She spoke earnestly and passionately, but she never declaimed. Her features exprest tragedy without effort, and when in repose were dreamy and melancholy, becoming terrible when she was agitated by grief, anger, or jealous rage. Her voice, which was clear and powerful, never assumed any peculiar intonation, but changed constantly according to the feelings interpreted, becoming now caressing, now languorous, vibrating, passionate, imperious, harsh, or sibilant, according to circumstances.

HENRY SYDNOR HARRISON.

Author of "Queed," one of the notable successes of 1911. Mr. Harrison publishes this season a new novel entitled "V. V.'s Eyes." The theme of "V. V.'s Eyes." is described as "the evolution of a girl's ideal." "Queed" was essentially a book about a man.

> "I have often been present at her toilette in her dressing-room at the theater, and I can tell you it was got through quickly enough. Altho she was thin she was so well proportioned that the antique costume seemed to have been invented for her. She never took the trouble to put a stitch or a pin anywhere, so as to make the folds fall in a picturesque way. She just put her peplum on as it was, and it draped itself naturally, lending itself effectively to her movements, the pleats seeming to arrange themselves about her limbs as tho they felt that she lent her beauty to them."

Judith describes an exciting scene between Rachel and her sister, Sarah Felix:

> "The famous actress was just making herself up to appear as *Phœdra*. She was accentuating the shadows beneath her eyes to convey the impression of the exhaustion consequent on an ardent but unsatisfied longing.
>
> "When Sarah broke in on her it was with the words: 'Rachel, you are a nuisance, a regular brute!'
>
> "'Well, Sarah, what's the matter?' was Rachel's calm and dignified reply, as she went on dabbing her eyelids.
>
> "'The matter!' cried Sarah, 'why you have taken away my lover."
>
> "'Which?'
>
> "'Oh! oh! oh!' shrieked Sarah, looking as if she would like to scratch her sister's face, tho she was restrained by the Olympian composure of the queen of tragedy.
>
> "'Which?' repeated Rachel, in a provoking manner.

Of Victor Hugo she writes:

> "One day when Alexander Dumas was calling on me he said to me: 'Blanchette, come and dine with me to-night, Victor Hugo will be there.'
>
> "Blanchette was a nickname given to me because of my fair complexion. I accepted the invitation. I knew Victor Hugo slightly, but had rarely met him. On this particular evening he was more interesting than usual. Generally he was very taciturn, and I generally found him as tiresome as any *burgrave*, which is saying no little.
>
> "On this occasion he was in very good spirits, and I remember a good deal of the conversation that took place.
>
> "Talking of poetry, somebody quoted Alfred de Musset, and Victor Hugo was led to express his opinion on his illustrious fellow author.
>
> "'Yes,' he said, 'he has immense talent. He boasts that there are some who consider him as good a poet as I am!'
>
> "Dumas jogged my elbow, and it was all I could do to help laughing.
>
> "At the end of the meal Hugo treated us to a very strange exhibition. He put a whole orange, rind and all, into his mouth, and then managed to thrust as many pieces of sugar as possible into his cheeks. This achieved, he began to scrunch it all up with his lips tightly closed. In the midst of this operation he swallowed down two liqueur-glasses of Kirsch and a few minutes later opened his mouth wide. It was empty! No one made any attempt to

---

* **My Autobiography.** By Madame Judith, of the Comédie Française. Edited by Paul G. Sell. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

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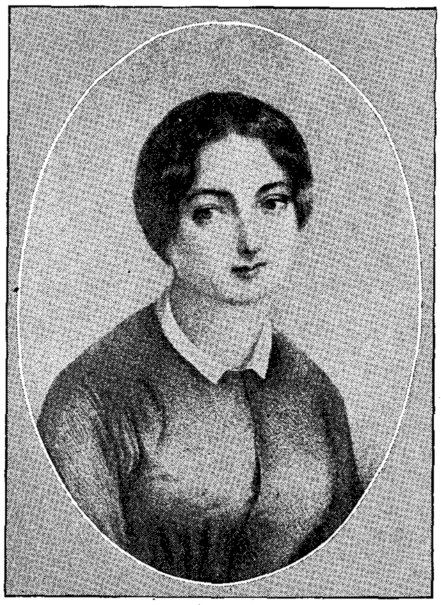
imitate him, possibly because no one else had teeth good enough for such a feat.

Judith played in a little piece by Alfred de Musset, and the poet came to her apartment to read the lines to her. He was then a comparatively young man, but did not look it.

"I was very proud to receive him. It was the first time I was brought into personal relations with him, and came face to face with him. Shall I confess it? The impression he made on me was a very ambiguous one, for good and bad were strangely blended, or rather conflicted, in his nature. He was but thirty-seven years old then, but he looked nearly sixty, so flabby were his features and so dull his eyes, so muddy was his complexion, so *blasé* his expression, and so languid his walk. . . . . . .

"Looking at this nightmare of a De Musset, I also realized the terrible vengeance with which Nature pursues those who abuse the joys she gives. The man, who for all time will be looked upon as the type of sensual voluptuousness and of frenzied passion, was there before my eyes, with trembling hands, slobbering mouth, teeth chattering with intermittent fever, his whole body distorted and bent, and every now and then shaken with convulsive tremors. Hideous fantom of the triumphant victor of days gone by. I assure you I am not exaggerating in the least.



MADAME JUDITH.

"Before beginning to read, De Musset asked me to give him something to drink. I pointed to the bottle of beer I had had put on the table for him.

"'Beer!' he cried; 'Pooh! I don't actually dislike it, but I think it is too insipid.'

"'Would you like me to get you some rum?'

"'Mademoiselle,' he replied with some impatience. 'I beg you to excuse my weakness, but it is so well known that it is useless for me to try to conceal it. It is absinthe that I crave for,' and he added, 'I simply must have it. I depend on it to give clearness to my ideas.'

"So I sent for a bottle of absinthe for him. He then half filled his glass with beer, and added absinthe up to the brim, an extraordinary mixture, the mere sight of which made me feel sick."

Judith failed to understand the passion that De Musset had for George Sand. She was never a beauty, but when Judith knew her she was less beautiful than ever. To quote Judith:

"As for me, I fail to understand the passion Alfred de Musset profest for her. As I have already remarked, she was very ugly. It is true that she was forty-three years old when I saw her for the first time, but I found it difficult to believe that such a great, stout creature could ever have been pretty. Her chin was linked to her neck by three rolls of fat from which grew scattered hairs, her cheeks were flabby and drooping. I must admit, however, that she had fine black eyes, tho their beauty did not make up for her common appearance as a whole. She had very slovenly habits. Her hair, which retained its brown color, was as greasy as that of a wandering gipsy. She drest very badly, her bodices being shabby and her cloaks threadbare. It must be admitted, however, that her personal economy was very much to her credit, for she denied herself for the sake of her children or for the poor, whose wants she liberally supplied. But whatever may have been her mental qualities, she certainly had no feminine graces in her external appearance. She was, in fact, like what is vulgarly called a 'toby jug.' And to these disadvantages were added a masculine voice, a martial gait, and bold, blunt manners. Nature certainly made a mistake in her case, for she ought to have been a man.

"George Sand certainly had genius, but one must be allowed to remark that her dramatic work was by no means up to the level of her fiction.

"She presided at our rehearsals in the greenroom, now sitting astride on a chair, now with her legs resting on a second chair placed opposite to her. She used to talk and laugh a good deal with the friends she had brought with her as critics.

"'Have you got a match?' she would ask every now and then, to relight her pipe—a clay one with a bowl as black as a porpoise, from which she emitted great clouds of smoke.

"'Here,' I said to myself in my disenchantment, 'is my divine Lælia!'"

Here is Judith's description of Alexandre Dumas, the elder, and it is not a very pretty one:

"This giant of a mulatto, with his big black, mocking eyes, his wide nostrils, thick lips, heavy chin, his crisply curling hair, and his forehead, with its strange bumps, like that of some unruly child who is always fighting with his comrades, was truly a representative personage, a type reflecting all the passion of the romanticists. There would have been something wanting to his time if this grandson of a negress had not been seen striding along the Parisian boulevards, if his laugh had not been heard on the terraces of the cafés, or if he had not appeared playing his part with naive self-satisfaction in official ceremonies and at the Tuileries balls, or walking about behind the scenes at the theater with his arm round the waist of some actress, or eating and drinking enough for four in the merry suppers at which authors and artists used to meet."

One of the most sensational stories in this book is of Napoleon's son, the ill-fated Duke of Reichstadt. He was not more than twenty years old when he died, but it was generally supposed that he died a natural death. Judith says not, and tells us that she had it from the best authority that he was poisoned by order of Metternich.

"It was the Grand Duchess Stephania of Baden, cousin of Napoleon I., who told me of the crime.

"She had a lady's-maid of whom she

was very fond, and to whom, on the eve of her marriage, she gave a large dowry as a token of her affection. The former lady's-maid became the wife of a noted Austrian dentist, and not long afterward she was taken dangerously ill. On her death-bed she sent to ask the Grand Duchess Stephania to come and see her, as she had something very important to confide to her.

"When her former mistress stood beside her bed the dying woman said to her:

"'You will no doubt be interested in learning the truth about the death of the Duke of Reichstadt, as he belonged to your family, and you will probably feel very differently with regard to certain persons when I have told you what I know.

"'It was my husband who killed the son of the Empress Maria Louisa. He was dentist to the young Duke, and one day Prince Metternich sent for him and saw him without witnesses. He asked him if he could put the son of Napoleon slowly to death in the course of a year or less, by injecting poison in small doses into his gums. Death would thus appear to be the result of decline. The Prince promised to enrich him if he consented.

"'My husband agreed to the horrible bargain, and carried out his part of it. This is the confession I wished to make to you. I know I am dying, and longed to relieve my conscience of a secret which has filled me with greatest horror.'

"The Grand Duchess Stephania is a very truthful woman, and I cannot doubt what she told me."

I have not begun to exhaust the anecdotes of this highly spiced book. It has one on every page.

FARNOL'S NEW BOOK

Farnol, Jeffery. The Amateur Gentleman. Illustrated by Herman Pfeifer. Pp. 625. Boston: Little, Brown and Co. $1.40 net.

When, two years ago, "The Broad Highway" appeared, critics declared it to be the work of a master with promise of great future achievement. The present book fulfils that promise. It possesses the same charming characteristics as the former book, but adds to them greater facility in handling material, stronger plot, and more engrossing action. There is something refreshing and big about it that is indescribable, but it is fascinatingly "different." The author has the power to make absolute impossibilities seem the most natural events.

The hero is the son of John Barty, ex-champion pugilist of England, who with a brother pugilist, Natty Bell, keeps a tavern and where they have taught the young Barnabas to box, ride, and be a "man." But Barnabas has been educated according to his mother's desire, and, when a fortune is left him, he goes to London to "become a gentleman." There is difference of opinion at the start as to the desirability of such a step. Father John finally tells his son that before he enters upon his crazy scheme he must knock his father down. Now Barnabas has been well taught, is young and determined, and accepts the challenge. He proceeds to knock John "off his pins," but "as gently as possible." Starting out with Natty Bell's watch and blessing, he then heads for London, resolute and hopeful. Experiences begin at once. He knocks down a villain, rescues and loves a maiden fair, and goes on his way with adventures crowding him close at every turn.

The underlying current is always toward that which is good even if it is the hard

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way, but the situations are dramatic, thrilling, and intensely exciting. With his great wealth and big heart, Barnabas pursues his purpose. He chooses attendants from among the "under dogs," who serve him with a devotion that is well-nigh blind idolatry. The title of the book attracts especial attention to two definitions of "gentleman" that the book contains: One is given by a gay young captain: "A gentleman is a fellow who goes to a university, but doesn't have to learn anything; who goes out into the world, but doesn't have to work at anything; and who has never been blackballed at any of the clubs." The other is given by a wandering preacher: "A gentleman, young sir, is (I take it) one born with the Godlike capacity to think and feel for others, irrespective of their rank or condition. . . . One who possesses an ideal so lofty, a mind so delicate, that it lifts him above all things ignoble and base, yet strengthens his hands to raise those who are fallen—no matter how low."

On every page we find lofty ideals, racy philosophical conversations, and a final choice of the better part. The men are real, the women pure, and the villains are of the deepest dye, but the story moves on stedfastly to the final happiness of Barnabas and Cleone. Judged by the number of pages, the book is long, but it seems short to the reader, it is so convincing and satisfactory.

OTHER NOVELS OF THE SEASON

Fox, John, Jr. The Heart of the Hills. Pp. 396. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

Since the days when "Charles Egbert Craddock" made Southern mountains a background for fascinating romance, no one has written with so much appreciation and sincerity of the rugged mountain folk as John Fox, whose success in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" should be repeated in this new story. In it he has woven together the lives of four young people, two from the mountains and two from the aristocratic Blue Grass section. Jason Hawn and his cousin Mavis are true children of nature, imbued with the reticence of their kind, rough but straightforward and honest, accustomed to family feuds and frequent murders. With the coming into their lives of Gray and Marjorie, comes a spirit of unrest and new ideas. Political warfare and the subsequent murder of Governor Goebel are skilfully woven into the threads that influence the life of the hero. While the young people are getting their education, there are some violent heartaches caused by propinquity as well as novelty, but back of all is the story of a great-hearted, simple-minded people, striving to hold their own against a pressure of civilization they do not comprehend. Mr. Fox makes very plain the difference effected by education in any family, also the force that characterizes the real mountaineer: "It's a reserve, a reticence that all primitive people have, especially mountaineers; a sort of Indian-like stoicism, but less than the Indian's because the influences that produce it—isolation, loneliness, companionship with primitive wilds—have been a shorter while at work.

Howells, William Dean. New-Leaf Mills. Pp. 154. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1913. $1.50.

Owen Powell was a philosopher, a gentle,

(*Continued on page* 782)

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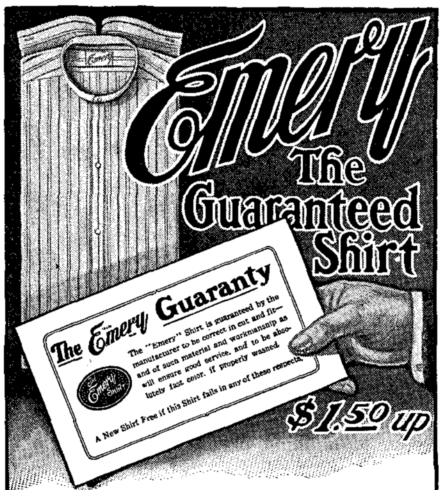

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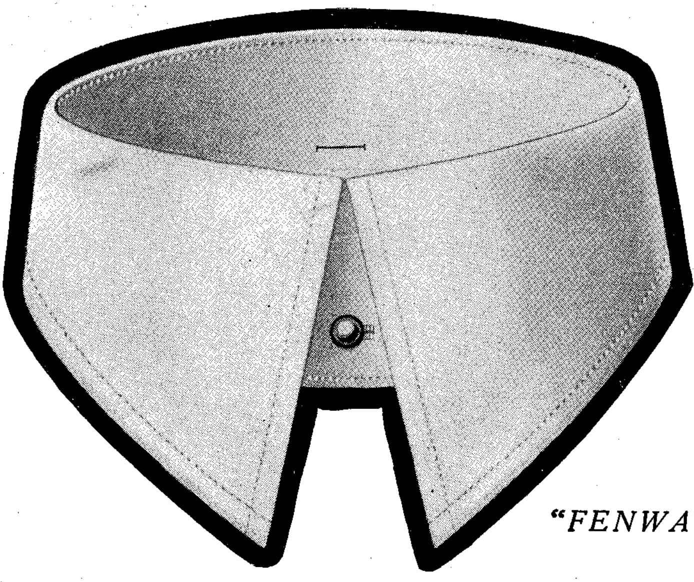

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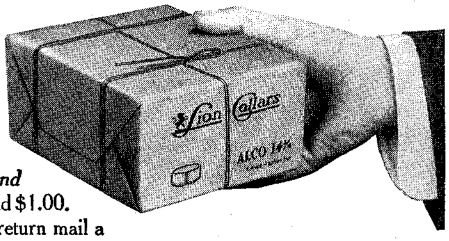

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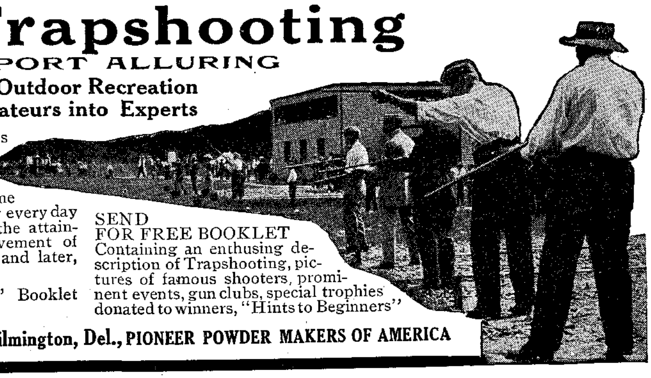

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 780)

child-hearted man, but his gifts of heart and mind needed the push of ambition to make him valued in the world, and ambition was the one thing he did not possess. This story is really little more than the description of a rural episode in Owen Powell's life when, after a business failure, he and his brothers plan a sort of co-operative paper business where they can turn over a new leaf—"The New-Leaf Mills." For a time the family is buoyed up by the hopes of what may happen, and we find ourselves interested in the great future and the lovely home that is to be built, but, unfortunately, husband and father so dear to them all, so kindly and cheery to friends and neighbors, is always optimistically postponing his deeds to some future day. So placid a theme hardly indicates much keen interest, but the interest is there just the same. It is due either to the skill of the narrator, or to the kindly influence that emanates from so lovable and pathetically helpless and hopeless a character.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. The Mischief Maker. Pp. 372. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1913. $1.25.

In this story dramatic romance, diplomatic intrigue, and international crises are mixt. The result is breathless interest rather than logical approbation.

Sir Julien Portel was a British M.P. and a bachelor, a so-called clever politician, but he made the mistake of indiscreetly revealing state secrets to a woman, ambitious for her husband's promotion at any cost. Resignation and exile followed. Sir Julien and a journalist friend, Kendricks, found themselves involved in some critical and dangerous plots of the German diplomat, Falkenberg, who was making every effort to break the *entente cordiale* between France and England. Most of the action takes place in the show places of Paris. Women of beauty, wealth, and brains add to the mysterious and exciting scenes, which include socialistic secret meetings, murders, and suicides. The most lovable character is Lady Anne, who refuses to sell herself for money or position, but is brave enough to wait for the love that is perfect. The villain is finally thwarted, and Sir Julien, having profited by his one great mistake, rises to greater heights and attains success, political honor, and personal happiness.

Parr, Olive Katharine. The Little Cardinal. Pp. 248. New York and Chicago: Benziger Brothers. $1.25.

This is a touching, pathetic story of a poor little lad whose instincts of missionary charity and love for doing good to others are awakened by a suggestion in the form of a letter from the Bishop to each of the pupils of the school which Uriel attended. "The Little Cardinal" earned his title by his unique composition on "what I wish to become." His efforts to earn money for the poor attracted many appreciative and influential friends, who finally discovered that Uriel is really a "lord," the son of a young noble who left home, a victim of misunderstanding, to die in a foreign country. The establishing of the young lord in his beautiful home follows, and there are wonderful and dramatic episodes in connection with

(*Continued on page* 784)

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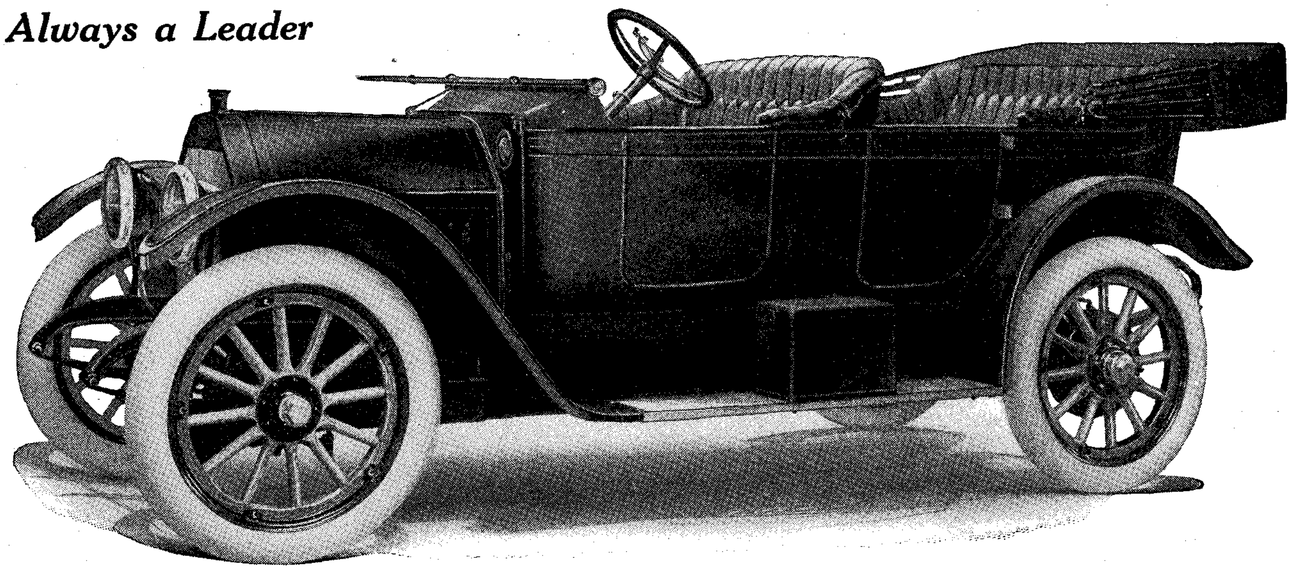

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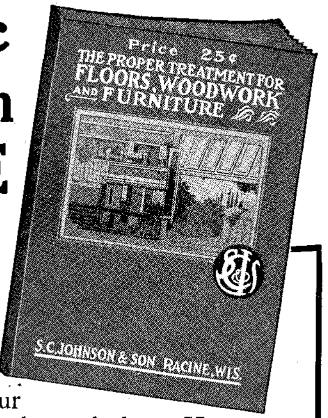
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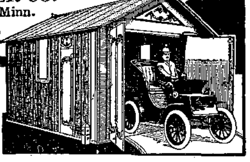

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 782)

his former friends and his kindness to them. At the last, the Little Cardinal, through sympathy for the down-trodden and abused, loses his life in a pathetic and touching manner, but the tone and moral of the story are very uplifting.

Whitman, Stephen French. The Isle of Life. Pp. 498. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

This is a rather lurid and melodramatic but well-told romance, whose setting is first in modern Roman society, afterwards in an island where family feuds and "capable Camorristi" play thrilling parts. Sebastian Maure had rather an unsavory reputation, altho he was noted as a writer and socially was received everywhere. His attentions to Ghirlaine Bellamy were very distasteful, even tho she felt his attraction, his powerful influence over her. Refusing to be dismissed, Sebastian follows her when she attempts to join her betrothed in England. Failing to interest her, he puts into execution a plan which is as startling and unique as it is incredible. The second part of the story on "the Isle of Life" deals with the moral development of the hero. All that is good and strong in the man's character is developed in his struggle with an epidemic of cholera that breaks out on the island. The reader is really relieved when Ghirlaine becomes at first interested, afterwards fascinated, by the man's personality. She finally falls in love with Sebastian, who has "made good" in spite of his unusual methods.

De Coulevain, Pierre. American Nobility. Pp. 471. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company. 1913. $1.35.

Pierre de Coulevain is a writer of well-proven power. She is always entertaining, but her point of view is essentially French. Her readers will do well to keep that fact in mind. This is a real novel, more definitely so than her stories have usually been. It deals with the complications and necessary adjustments of marriage—particularly that of an American heiress with a foreign nobleman. The author's meaning in the title is probably exprest by the heroine's statement to some friends in her own drawing-room: "We Americans have a title of moral nobility which can not be inherited and can only be obtained by merit. It is the title of 'Gentleman' and 'Lady,' and it is only given to those who respect themselves and others." When Annie Villars decided to go to Europe she was determined that no impoverished noble should wed her millions, but when the Marquis d'Anguilhon, aided by the cleverest of women, lays crafty siege to her heart and fortune, she yields to what she believes is true affection. Complications follow. While it is a dramatic and interesting story of readjustment and final conjugal peace, it involves some situations and theories of morals incredible as well as distasteful to our American minds. The reader's appreciation and admiration will depend on his power to assume the author's point of view.

Herrick, Robert. One Woman's Life. Pp. 405. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

Supposedly any life would make a story if frankly and fully told. Mr. Herrick is well known for his delineation of feminine character. He does not idealize, does not spare his subjects, but ruthlessly holds their souls up for contemplation and, consequently, is never dull. Milly Ridge is a type with which we are all familiar—the generally popular, average kind of daughter, wife, and mother. While we may acknowledge the truthfulness of the portrayal and get some edifying hints from the details of her development, sordid and otherwise, we do get rather tired of her long-drawn-out and protracted tale of selfish, grafting struggle for social supremacy. Whatever interest the book has lies in its truthfulness to nature, and its frank discussions of some common phases of ordinary life, but it is not unusual and is a little tiresome.

INTO THE HEART OF NEW GUINEA

Rawling, Capt. C. G. (F.R.G.S.). The Land of the New Guinea Pygmies. An Account of the Story of a Pioneer Journey into the Heart of New Guinea. With 48 illustrations and a map. 8vo. Pp. 366. Philadelphia: Lippincott Company. $3.50 net.

The account and results of an expedition sent out by the British Ornithologists' Union to Dutch New Guinea, covering what was virgin soil so far as whites are concerned, make up the bulk of this portly volume. In Chapter XIX is a little monograph on the pygmies by Dr. H. S. Harrison, written from the anthropological point of view, and the first chapter gives the history of European contact with and possession of the island. The rest is cast in narrative form, following the progress of the expedition, fully illustrated by reproductions of excellent photographs, picturing the country and the natives and their manner of life. The title of the volume is very naturally taken from the Tapiro pygmies discovered by the author, yet the data he gives of the other natives of full stature of the coast and plains are almost as interesting as those which give name to his book.

The little men of Dutch New Guinea present few differences from the pygmies of other parts. They are of the brown Negrito type, the males averaging about four feet eight inches in height, well proportioned and strong, using bows much longer than themselves, living in substantial huts placed on piles and gathered in villages, possessing little material wealth, using wooden, bone, shell, and a few stone implements and securing fire by friction of wood on wood. The expedition was not able to catch sight of a female of the race, the elders firmly resisting all inducements to permit their women to be brought into camp and enforcing their absence in the bush while visitors were in a village. The men became fairly friendly, tho never off their guard or free from suspicion, but permitted photographs to be taken freely. Their habitat is far up the hills, and they are restricted to this by agreement with the Papuans, nor are the latter allowed to pass a well-understood boundary.

The narrative is interesting and straightforward, always clear, and without pretensions to fine writing. The illustrations are good, and illumine the story. Ignorance of the language prevented inquiry into many matters of interest—tribal and family relations, religion, and the like. But by the carefully honest behavior of the expedition the way has been opened

(*Continued on page* 786)

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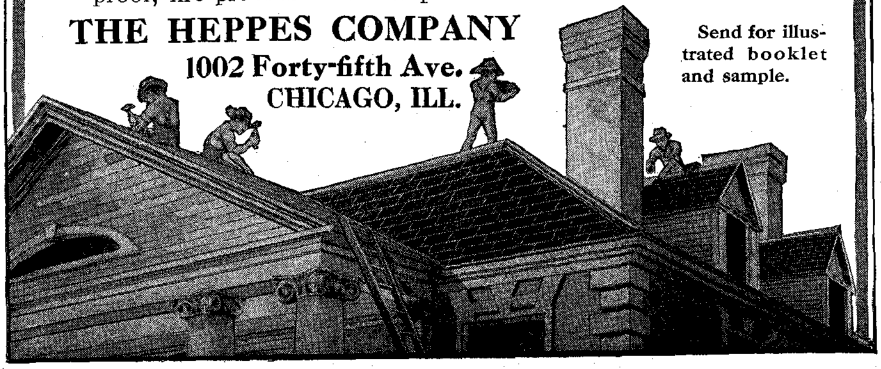

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 784)

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MR. TALBOT'S FINE NIGERIAN BOOK

Talbot, P. Amaury (of the Nigerian Political Service). **In the Shadow of the Bush.** 8vo. Pp. xiv-500. New York: George H. Doran Co.; London: Heineman. $5 net.

How well served the British Government generally is in its colonial department is well illustrated by this imposing and important volume. Its author has been district superintendent of the Oban district of Nigeria, and imparts the results of close observation and experience since 1907, while traveling "in the bush" some 1,700 miles each year. It throws light upon the comprehensiveness of the interests displayed by these government officials, and makes clear why British colonial government is usually so successful. Every page bears witness to two facts closely related: (1) the real interest of the district superintendent in the welfare of the people under his care; (2) the reciprocal affection of these people for those who take pains to understand them. Throughout the volume there are many evidences, introduced incidentally and not with apologetic purpose, of the benefits to savages of British rule, the abolition of slavery, of sacrifice of menials at the death of a chieftain, and of the cruel treatment of wives and dependents in the ordinary course of life.

The contents are comprehensive, dealing in especial chapters (thirty-one in number) with religion, clubs, and societies, jujus (fetishes), women, birth customs, ordeal, divination, witchcraft, funeral ceremonies, ghosts, life in peace and war, art, records, government, and folk-lore. But lest the list of chapters mislead, let it be said here that almost every page of the book gives matter that is of first-rate importance for the study of primitive religion and folklore. Apart from such collections of data as Frazer's *Golden Bough*, the reviewer has not found a volume so rich as this, and so absorbingly interesting, since the issue of Cushing's *Zuni Tales*. If one were to combine Spencer and Gillen's volumes on Australia and Crook's on India with those just mentioned and that under review, he would have the raw material for a very complete presentation of the facts on animism. Mr. Talbot, dealing with a series of tribes that were practically untouched by white civilization, has gathered native traditions, folk-lore, and mythology unmixt with European material. His diligence was one of foresight, for he saw that not long could these stories remain undiluted and unmixt. The fund of myths and tales, given to illustrate concrete acts and customs, is rich almost beyond expression. Belief in the soul-life of inanimate things, of plants, animals, even of such phenomena as the rainbow, is here registered. The way in which the juju, or fetish, works, the operations of magic and "medicine," the belief in ghosts and the after-life, all these are set forth with a skill and a verve that win completely the anthropologist and comparative religionist. One must add a remark upon a series of illustrations the list of which covers three and one-half pages. And so fine reproductions of so excellent photographs one rarely sees.

The author and his wife were diligent

collectors too of fauna and flora, and of the latter alone over 150 new genera or species have been contributed to the British Museum. Mrs. Talbot has made over 1,600 drawings, mostly in water-color, of new and rare species. It is seldom that a book so satisfying as this comes from the press. Teachers of primitive psychology, and especially of comparative religion, might almost adopt it as a text-book, so fully is it fitted to perform this task. The publishers, too, have risen to their opportunity, and hardly a single typographical error has been noted.

THE FIRST OF THE PUBLISHERS PUTNAM

Putnam, George Haven. George Palmer Putnam, a Memoir. Together with an Account of the Earlier Years of the Publishing House Founded by Him. 8vo, pp. 476. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

This life of the originator of a publishing house of such marked individuality as that of the Putnams is valuable and interesting, not only because it portrays a typical American, but because it sets forth a striking chapter in the history of the American book trade.

Of the Putnam stock which emigrated from Buckinghamshire, England, about 1642, George Palmer was born in Brunswick, Me., in 1814. When his father's health failed, his mother supported the family by school-keeping and by opening a boarding-house. George Palmer Putnam was apprenticed to a Boston merchant of his own kin at the age of eleven, but finally sought and obtained employment in a bookstore. This was congenial to him, for the taste for reading was his from early life to extreme age. When he was eighteen he published "Chronology, Introduction, and Index to Universal History." He next published the *Bookseller's Advertiser*—a list of new books, American and foreign, with notices of the most important—which plainly showed which way the bent of his talents was to lead him. In 1834 was founded the firm of Wiley & Putnam, which subsequently became an exclusively Putnam house. With the Harpers and Appletons, it now represents the only publishing houses of the forties which still survive.

At that time the pirating of American books by English publishers and of English books by American houses was one of the blots on the international book-trade. Mr. George Palmer Putnam made it a principle of his business never to publish a foreign book without consulting the author. In order to make arrangements on the ground, Mr. Putnam resided in London from 1841 to 1847. It was in 1841 that Mrs. Browning wrote to her husband telling him that she had received £14 "from the self-same publisher in New York who agreed last year to print my poems at his own risk and give me 10 per cent. on the profit." She was surprized and her husband assured her that Putnam could do her no harm and was performing "a good, straightforward, un-American thing." While George Putnam was hammering away at the copyright question and paying copyright for everything he published from England, an incident occurred which was both sad and unfortunate. When Frederika Bremer came to New York in the hope of making money by lecturing and selling her book-rights she found herself in difficulties from her failure

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as a lecturer, and Mr. Putnam made arrangements to buy from her the right of publishing a complete edition of her tales, etc. What were his disappointment and sympathy with the Finland genius to find that the Harpers were bringing out a pirated and cheaper edition. Then Putnam pleaded with the head of the Franklin Square firm, but Mr. Harper shook his head. He was acting within the law, he said, and "business was business."

There "can be no doubt that" George P. Putnam was the first to establish the honest reputation of American publishers in London. The solid and lofty standard which he set in the Putnam house has since been maintained. As a champion of international copyright this house has done the state real service. This life is written with modesty, taste, and full information and is a model of its kind.

TRAVELS IN CHINA

Kendall, Elizabeth. A Wayfarer in China. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 338. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50 net.

At the recent gathering of distinguished scientists in Washington, when the discoverer of the North Pole presented the gold medal of the National Geographic Society to the discoverer of the South Pole, Ambassador Bryce exprest a plaintive regret that "with our planet so limited in area and now so completely accessible in every part, there would soon be no great discoveries left to make." How the *wanderlust* of the future is to be satisfied is a mystery. Happily, when sea and land have revealed all their secrets, the air will still afford a realm for adventure and scientific discovery.

Love for untrodden ways led Miss Elizabeth Kendall, in 1911, to hasten to the interior of China before the arrival of Western influence should transform its unusual aspects into the commonplace. In the last quiet months before the Revolution she traversed the great provinces of Yunnan and Szechuan, and, after the eventful journey down the Yangtse and to Peking, with ardor unabated and courage undaunted, spurning again the cut-and-dried guidebook mode of travel toward Moscow, plunged into Mongolia, crossing its grasslands and its desert. Not only the zest of a wanderer, but the enthusiasm of a student and a lover of mankind inspired the remarkable journey. To a historian like Miss Kendall the opportunity of seeing a great people in the moments before the most unprecedented transformation in the world's experience was invaluable. As a record of adventure, the lively account of days which Miss Kendall and her brave little dog spent in the sedan chair or on foot, accompanied only by the interpreter, the cook, and the chair coolies, and of nights in village inns, is entertaining. That nowhere did she meet anything but consideration from all, whether coolie on the road, villager or innkeeper, official or priest, is an evidence of her own amiable spirit and of the gentle and unfailing courtesy of the Chinese people, of whom a distinguished American bishop recently said: "In their presence I feel embarrassed by my own crudeness."

The importance of the book lies in giving results of study of Chinese character at close range. "Face to face with the Chinese, one is overwhelmed by an im-

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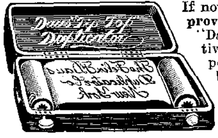
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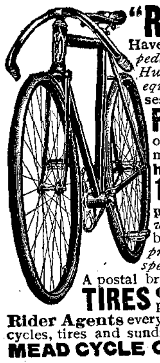

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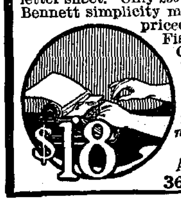

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pression of power—actual power, potential power, power of the individual, power of the group, power well used, power misspent. The impression is almost stunning." Miss Kendall's conclusion as to the stability of the new Republic is based on this impression—"if they will only now bring into play all their undoubted power of organization, of resource, of moderation, they will certainly make a success of their new experiment in government."

"MANTOVANO"

Glover, T. R. Vergil. 8vo, pp. 343. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

The poet Vergil in many ways takes the place in Latin literature which has long been occupied by Wordsworth in English poetry. He looked upon poetry as a serious profession, and wrote from a serious and patriotic conscience. His "Georgics" were written with the deliberate purpose of interesting his countrymen in agriculture, while his great poem "The Æneid" was an enthusiastic glorification of Rome and the Julian family. Vergil had the great advantage of a long and increasingly vigorous life for his poetic genius. He survived most of his contemporaries, and continued to the end rewriting and finishing his greater works.

Many of his contemporaries died in early life, others exhausted their genius long before they died. Horace, the Epicurean poet of ease and pleasure, became well-to-do in later life, and when asked for a poem by Mæcenas, his great patron, replied that worn-out horses ought to be turned out into pasture, just as the gladiator, who had been long successful upon the public arena should be given the wooden sword, as a token of his honorable discharge from the pains and labors of his risky profession. But Vergil never gave up his art, and his constancy to the muse is well illustrated by this capital work of Mr. Glover. In these days, when classical studies are somewhat depreciated and Greek and Latin are becoming studies of the past, and no longer made the training ground for master minds, it is refreshing to pick up this book and see how wonderfully interesting and full of literary grace and inspiration the life of such a poet as Vergil may be made. Mr. Glover is a genuine Humanist, and, like Tennyson, he knows and loves the subject of this volume. He would be glad to say, in the words of the late poet-laureate of England:

> "I salute thee, Mantovano. I have loved
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We commend this volume to the notice and study of all who love Humanism, and wish that our boys and young men could still continue to devote five or ten years of their early life to the study of writers patronized by Pericles and Augustus.

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Post, Charles Johnson. Across the Andes. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 360. Illustrated. Outing Publishing Co.

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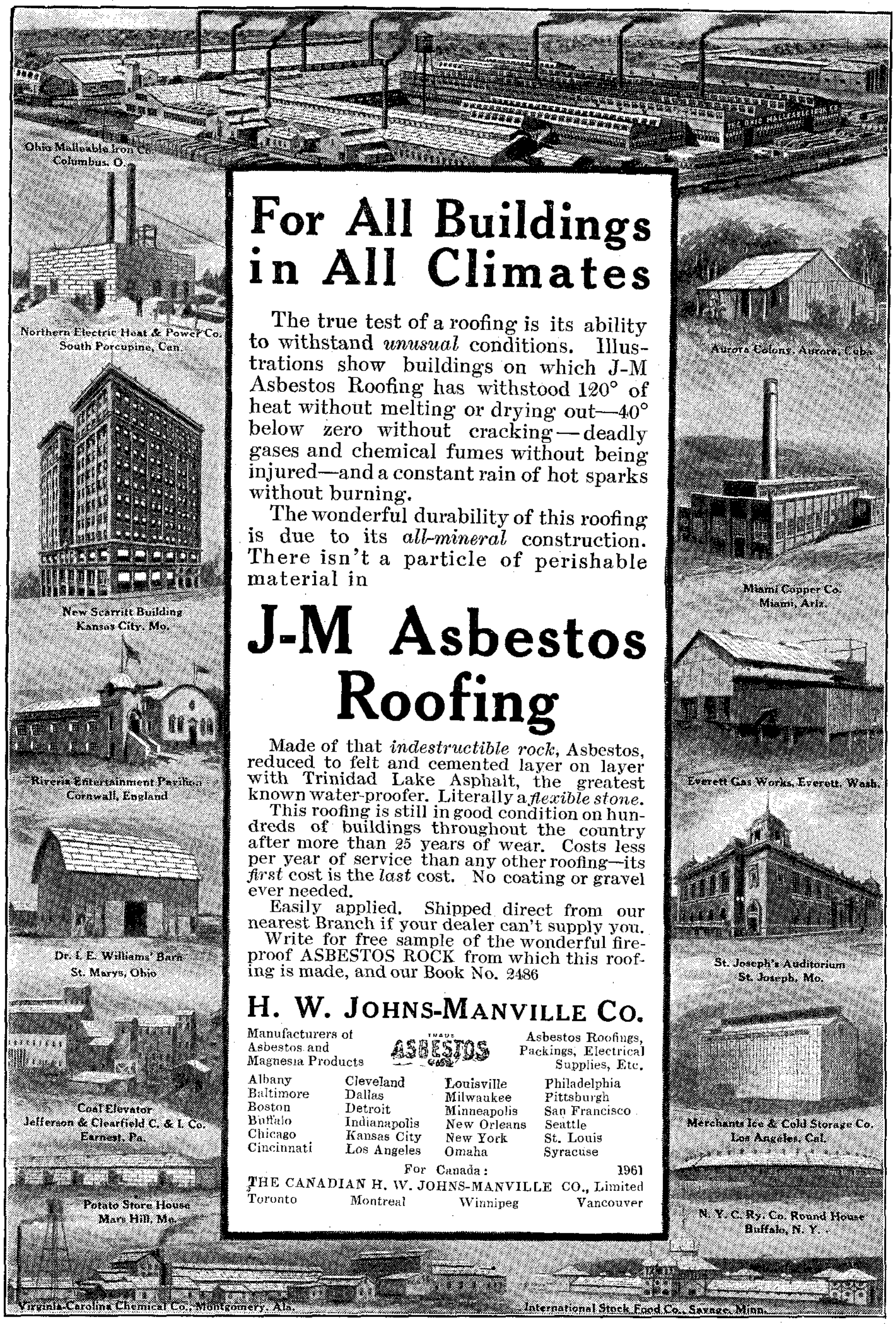
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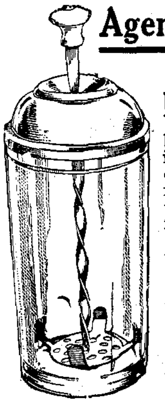
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the Madeira and Amazon rivers, and thence out to civilization. His book is a tale of experiences and adventures, chiefly with the rapid-running Secco Indians of the Mapiri. It is brightly written, not overloaded with information (tho it would be the better for a map), and reveals the artist not only in the excellent illustrations of his own drawing, but in the vivid, colorful descriptions of the scenery and incidents. It is an interesting book and one very useful to any intending traveler to those wild parts.

Betham-Edwards, Miss. In French Africa. Pp. 318. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Company. $2.50.

This is a book not easy to describe, as it is a record of vacation trips in French Africa. Alternating with these memories, personal and anecdotal, are passages from former works by the same writer. The records are intimate and interesting, depicting people and customs in the different foreign cities—Algiers, Tlemcen, Oran, Saida, and others, and relating historical bits of information, describing fêtes, festivals, and various peculiarities of the cosmopolitan inhabitants, among whom are Jews, negroes, Arabs, and many other types. The author pays a glowing tribute to the charm of the country and its beautiful flowers, praising the hospitality of the inhabitants and the natural beauties of cities of unpronounceable names. Charming photographs supplement the expressive word-pictures. The reader will be tempted to follow the author's example and set sail for the shores of Barbary.

Key, Ellen. Rahel Varnhagen. Pp. 312. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1913. $1.50.

It is regrettable but true that the name of Rahel Varnhagen means little to the ordinary reader. Ellen Key has here given us a portrait of "the greatest woman the Jewish race has produced; the greatest woman Germany can call her daughter." Rahel was a personality, not a writer. No great practical achievement can be credited to her. There was nothing conspicuously romantic about her life. But behind the veil that obscured her, the soul of this little Jewess was an ever-burning flame—"a real woman," as Goethe said, "with the strongest feelings I have ever seen, and the completest mastery of them." Mr. Havelock Ellis, in his introduction, says, "A woman who is herself one of the most vital movements of the day, here brings before us, in clear and vivid outline, the woman who nearly a century earlier was the inspired pioneer of those movements." Rahel was far in advance of her time, and is typical of the great movement which seeks to evolve the completely human personality from the feminine creature of sex. The main facts of her life are feelingly described; also her salons, which made her the German Mme. de Staël, and were frequented by Humboldt, Ranke, Schleiermacher, and other notables of the Napoleonic era. Her admiration for Goethe was a vivid force in her life. Herself childless, she had a wonderful love for children and power over them. Her one passion was for truth in life and expression, which she herself sought and taught others to seek. Her influential position she attained exclusively by the power of her own personality, and exercised it exclusively through her gift of intercourse in the finest and greatest meaning of the term.

Hart, Jerome A. Sardou and the Sardou Plays. Pp. 404. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott & Company. $2.50 net.

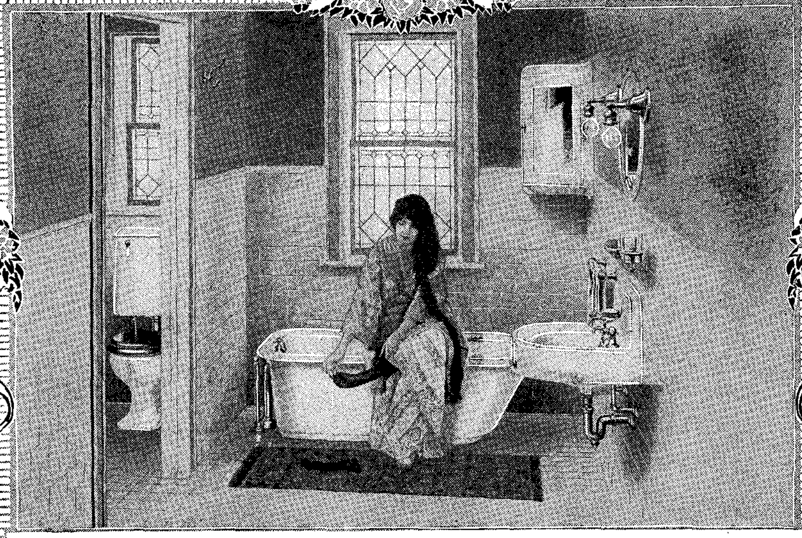
So little has been written about Victorien Sardou that this volume of valuable information should be welcome to many who remember famous plays by this great playwright and the favorites who have appeared in them. The book is in three parts: First comes a biographical sketch of his life, his early struggles, and his eventual success; secondly, an analysis of about forty of his plays—not critical, but narrative analyses; thirdly, the Sardou plays that have been given in the United States. The great dramatist's life was not unlike those of others in its early struggles. It was long before he attained the position to which he aspired, and to which his talent destined him. Interesting facts are given about his daily life, his habits of study and work. The book is replete with anecdotes of Sardou and those whose lives were associated with his success. The great dramatist was a man of remarkable versatility, but his habits were fixt and his life regulated most methodically. The book gives his scheme of work and faithfully depicts his literary and stage achievements. It will be found invaluable for handy reference and good for contemplation.

Legge, Edward. King Edward in His True Colors. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 416. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $4 net.

Much of this biography is written from the personal experience of the author. Its ostensible object is to correct certain false impressions of the royal character given in Sir Sidney Lee's much discust work. It deals with Edward VII. as Prince of Wales, as practically regent during his mother's later years, and as reigning sovereign when for a time he seemed "to control the destinies of Europe." It is essentially a gossipy book, with a very strong dash of the "Well, well, we could and if we would." But there is nothing really new in it. It is far from being a serious and well-considered record of the reign of Queen Victoria's successor, but rather reminds us of what has been called "the mystery column" on the front page of *Reynolds's* (not Reynold's, as Mr. Legge writes it) *Newspaper* which is cited in the "Baccarat Case." The book is one of chaste pruriency and charitable scandal such as leaves a bad taste in the mouth, but it will afford amusement to readers who can see between the lines and recognize it as a work hung on to the peg of a conspicuous name and made to sell.

It is true that the author acknowledges Edward as a great pacificator, a diplomatist who began his education under the instruction of Napoleon III.—that astute shuffler of the political cards. The late King's place as a patron of sport and a leader in the social life of the aristocracy is emphasized, but the elusiveness and evasion and innuendo of the text make the reader feel that he is walking on slippery and uncertain ground.

His Chances.—"The doctor says if 'e lasts till morning 'e'll 'ave some 'ope, but if 'e don't, the doctor says 'e give 'im up."—*London Tatler.*



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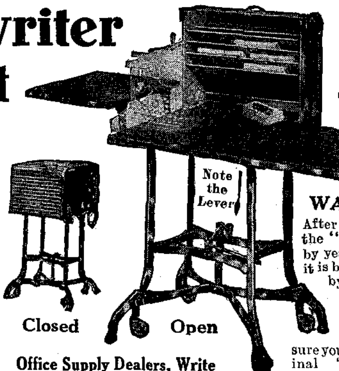

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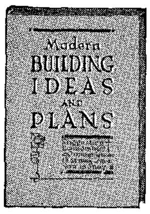

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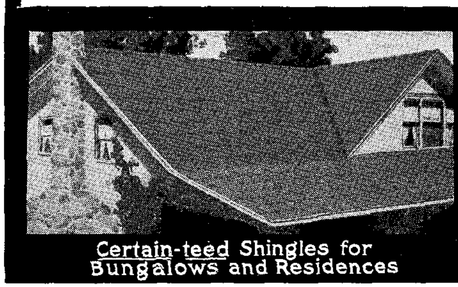

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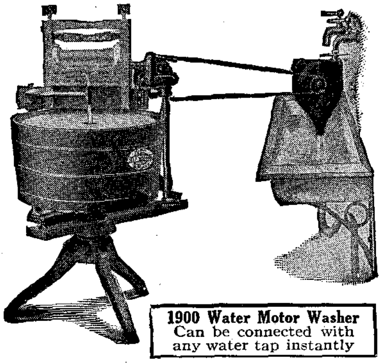

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CURRENT POETRY

AMONG many interesting suggestions made by Dr. Thomas O'Hagan in his thoughtful essay on "The Office and Function of Poetry" (recently published in *The Magnificat*), is one to the effect that of late years "we have been paying too much tribute to the mere artistry of poetry." Technical excellence, the color and musical value of words, these, he thinks, have monopolized the attention of verse-makers to the detriment of the essential qualities of poetry. So in much recent verse he finds nothing that exalts, inspires, or even moves the reader. "The primary purpose of art," he says, "is to minister to the soul." And this great function of poetry is to-day, he believes, being neglected.

There is, undoubtedly, some ground for Dr. O'Hagan's criticism, but there are, nevertheless, many living poets who put technical excellence in its proper place, as a necessary quality of a poem, not its reason for existence. Here, for instance, is a sincere and highly spiritual poem in which the form is completely subordinated to the thought. The craftsmanship is excellent, but it does not obtrude its perfection. The thought is the thing emphasized; the poet tells his story and utters his praise as simply and naturally as if he were talking to a group of his friends. We take it from *The Churchman*:

St. Brigid

By Denis A. McCarthy

Brigid, the daughter of Duffy, she wasn't like other young things,
Dreaming of lads for her lovers, and twirling her bracelets and rings;
Combing and coiling and curling her hair that was black as the sloes;
Painting her lips and her cheeks that were ruddy and fresh as the rose.
Ah, 'twasn't Brigid would waste all her days in such follies as these—
Christ was the Lover she worshiped for hour after hour on her knees;—
Christ and his Church and his poor,—and 'twas many a mile that she trod
Serving the loathsomest lepers that ever were stricken by God.

Brigid, the daughter of Duffy, she sold all her jewels and gems,
Sold all her finely spun robes that were braided with gold to the hems,
Kept to her back but one garment, one dress that was faded and old.
Gave all her goods to the poor who were famished with hunger and cold.
Ah, 'twasn't Brigid would fling at the poor the hard word like a stone—
Christ the Redeemer she saw in each wretch that was ragged and lone;
Every wandering beggar who asked for a bite or a bed
Knocked at her heart like the Man who had nowhere to shelter his head.

Brigid, the daughter of Duffy, she angered her father at last.
"Where are your dresses, my daughter? Crom Cruach! You wear them out fast!
Where are the chains that I bought you all wrought in red gold from the mine?
Where the bright brooches of silver that once on your bosom would shine?". . . . .

Brigid, the daughter of Duffy, made answer. "O father," said she,
"What is the richest of raiment, and what are bright jewels to me?
Lepers of Christ must I care for, the hungry of Christ must I feed;

How can I walk in rich robes when his people and
mine are in need?" . . . . . .

Brigid, the daughter of Duffy, was brought to the
court of the King,
(Monarch of Leinster, MacEnda, whose praises
the poets would sing).
"Hither, O monarch," said Duffy, "I've come
with a maiden to sell;
Buy her and bind her to bondage—she's needing
such discipline well!"
Ah, but 'twas wise was the King. From the maid
to the chieftain he turned;
Mildness he saw in her face, in the other's 'twas
anger that burned;
"This is no bondmaid, I'll swear it, O chief, but
a girl of your own.
Why sells the father the flesh of his flesh and the
bone of his bone?"

Brigid, the daughter of Duffy, was mute while her
father replied:
"Monarch, this maid has no place as the child of
a chieftain of pride.
Beggars and wretches whose wounds would the
soul of a soldier affright,
Sure, 'tis on these she is wasting my substance
from morning till night."
Ah, but 'twas bitter was Duffy; he spoke like a
man that was vexed.
Musing, the monarch was silent; he pondered
the question perplexed.
"Maiden," said he, "if 'tis true, as I've just from
your father heard tell,
Might it not be, as *my* bondmaid, you'd waste all
my substance as well?"

Brigid, the daughter of Duffy, made answer.
"O monarch," she said
"Had I the wealth from your coffers, and had I
the crown from your head—
Yea, if the plentiful yield of the broad breasts of
Erin were mine,
All would I give to the people of Christ who in
poverty pine."
Ah, but 'twas then that the King felt the heart
in his bosom unleap.
"I am not worthy," he cried, "such a maiden in
bondage to keep!
Here's a king's sword for her ransom, and here's
a king's word to decree
Never to other than Christ and his poor let her
servitude be!"

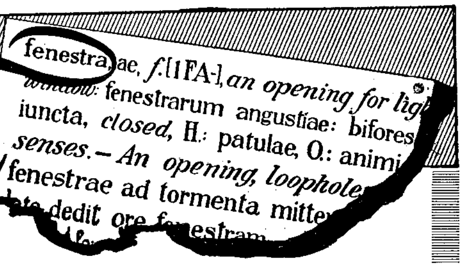
In England, it seems, even more than in America, spring still is the most popular of all seasons with the poets. In America, the "spring poem" has been so thoroughly ridiculed by the newspapers that it has been driven almost out of existence. But the English poets are unweary of the recurring phenomenon of summer's birth, and old as is the subject, some of them are able to say novel and beautiful things concerning it. We print below two poems relating to spring. They are alike in a certain not unpleasing archaism of phrase. In the first (from the London *Nation*), that modern Elizabethan, William H. Davies, uses to advantage that "pathetic fallacy" which never lacks its advocate and expresses in the last two lines an idea of splendid magnitude. Miss Macaulay (whose poem appears in the London *Spectator*) is less subjective than Mr. Davies. Her interpretation of the season's message is by no means new, but it is exquisitely told.

Love and the Muse

By William H. Davies

My back is turned on Spring and all her flowers,
The birds no longer charm from tree to tree;
The cuckoo had his home in this green world
Ten days before his voice was heard by me.

Fenestra



fenestra, ae, *f.* [1 FA-], *an opening for lig*
window: fenestrarum angustiae: bifores
iuncta, *closed,* H.: patulae, O.: animi
senses.—An opening, loophole
fenestrae ad tormenta mitte
dedit ore fenestram

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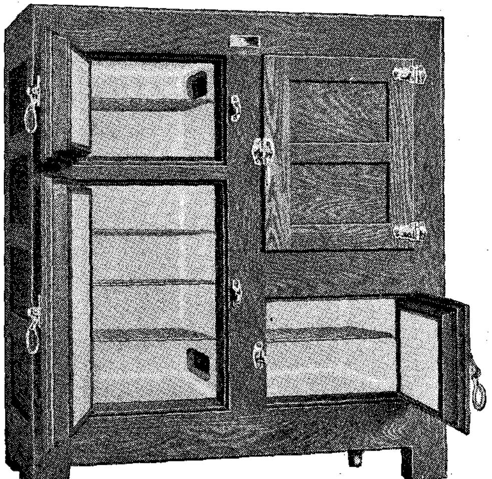
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Had I an answer from a dear one's lips,
My love of life would soon regain its power;
And suckle my sweet dreams, that tug my heart,
And whimper to be nourished every hour.

Give me that answer now, and then my Muse,
That for my sweet life's sake must never die,
Will rise like that great wave that leaps and hangs
The sea-weed on a vessel's mast-top high.

Youth's Debt

By Rose Macaulay

When in the pretty wood
The larches spurtle red for the year's turning,
Then, in men's moving blood,
Sweet April does set frolic fires a-burning.

But now, since the trees stand
Naked and deep asleep, yet nathless yearning
For the spring's kindling hand,
Let youth go forth, and set the woods a-burning.

Such quick fire is in youth
(And this youth knows, having no other learning),
That where it moves, in truth,
Its touch shall set the dead earth's soul a-burning

'Tis good all debts to pay;
So let youth thank the sweet year for his turning,
And newly every day
Go forth, go forth, to set the woods a-burning.

A little less than a year ago the world was in the midst of the *Titanic* tragedy. Hundreds of poems were written praising the heroism of the survivors, lamenting the lost and describing the tremendous combat between the iceberg and the unfortunate ship. H. Rea Woodman wrote thirty-five poems, which have now been published in a little volume entitled "In Memoriam: The *Titanic* Disaster" (privately printed by the author). All of these are well written and some of them are admirable as simple and sincere expressions of powerful emotion. The one we quote describes the return of the *Mackay-Bennett* from her quest of the bodies of the drowned. The tone of sorrowful dignity is consistently sustained.

The Return of the "Mackay-Bennett"

By H. Rea Woodman

Toll tenderly, toll tenderly,
You thousand mourning bells!
Toll tenderly across the bay,
Where slow the coffin ship makes way.

Grave-clothes fresh and scant and simple,
All humble-proud in meek array;
Lilies frail that seem to proffer
Solace in their most lovely way;
(Toll tenderly, toll tenderly!)
Girded for her honored duty,
Sadly waits the seaside city;
In her hands, her funeral labors,
And her heart broken with pity.

Fall slenderly, fall slenderly,
You thousand mourning flags!
Fall slenderly against the sky
While slow the dead are carried by.

Gently, lingeringly lowered
Deeply into the stedfast ground,
While the pleasant April weather
With healing seems to film the sound;
(Fall slenderly, fall slenderly!)
Down the tolling streets of sorrow,
Down avenues alined with prayer,
Tempest-beaten, shapeless, seaworn,
The driftwood dead are borne with care.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A STORY OF THE GREAT STORM

THE hurricane which swept over some of the Western and Middle Western States on March 23, killing more than two hundred people, injuring probably twice as many more, destroying many million dollars' worth of property, and leaving thousands of people homeless, was too large for anybody to attempt to describe in full even in a dozen newspaper articles, but some of the fragmentary stories told by eye-witnesses suffice to convey a fairly good impression of what happened. One of those who saw the storm in action was W. P. Commar, a traveling salesman, and his story was told upon his arrival in Chicago on the day following. We find it in a dispatch to the New York *World:*

> I never want to witness another thing in this world so fraught with horror. I boarded the train at Lincoln, Neb., and traveled in the heart of the cyclone for miles and watched its deathlike hand creep about the towns we passed and crush them in a twinkling. I helped to carry in the human beings who, bruised, crusht, and hysterical, we stopt to pick up and take to Omaha for medical attention.
>
> I had stept out on the back platform for a breath of air. It was about five o'clock, maybe a little before, and I noticed a peculiar light in the sky. If you have ever read South Sea Island stories you will know that an uncanny, yellow glare seems to precede a hurricane. Well, there was that light in the sky when I noticed it first. But there was something else that seemed far more terrible to me at the moment.
>
> I don't know that I can describe it, except to say that at first thought some one behind me had whispered. It was a whisper—but a whisper of voices we are not supposed to hear in this world. It was sibilant, strange, ethereal, and it sounded like the peculiar sucking-hiss that one hears when a train rounds a curve. But there was a strange power back of it. I don't know why it affected me in the manner it did. But, somehow, it was a forecast—a threat of frightful things to come.
>
> All the time the sound grew and I noticed that the queer cloud in the sky was growing larger. It was black, and cone-shaped, with the small end toward the earth. Then I knew what was going

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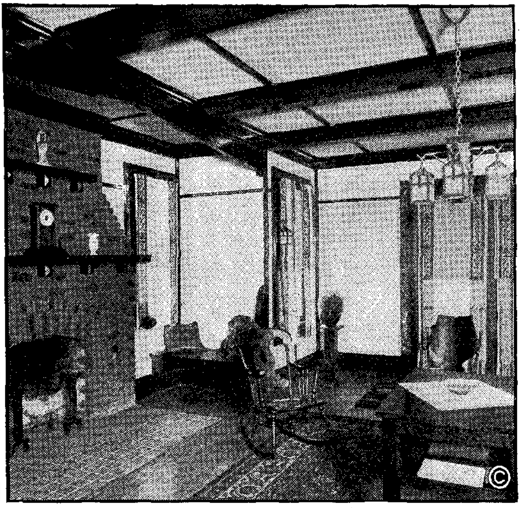

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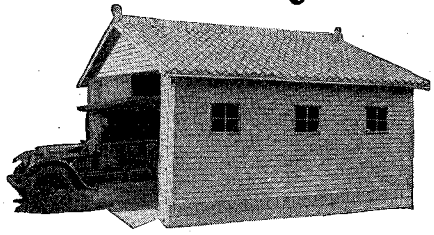

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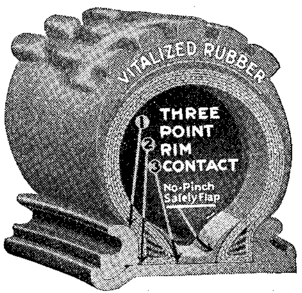

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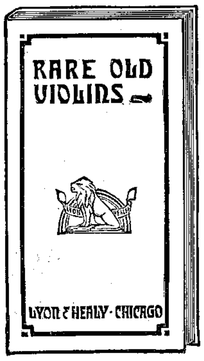

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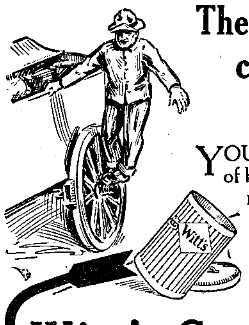

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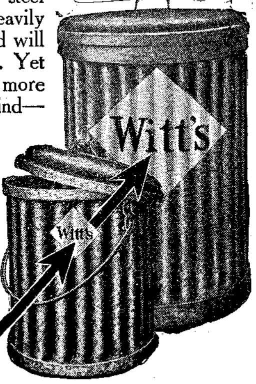

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to happen. I was fascinated. A moment before there had been light, clear and white, with just a gentle wind to ruffle the few clouds in the sky. Now all was changed.

The gentle whistle had grown to a roar and strange mutterings filled the air. Then, all of a sudden, I saw that the high cloud was enveloping everything. For a moment my heart stopt and my breath seemed to be drawn from me as if by a powerful bellows. My face was peppered with flying gravel—there was a terrific roar, a shuddering of the earth, and the cyclone had crossed our trail not fifty feet behind us.

For a moment I could not catch my breath. My face was stinging with the sand and gravel that had been hurled against me. I went inside the car.

The wind crossed the track and swept on in a northeasterly direction, as near as I could tell. By that time we were near Ralston, Neb., which is within twenty-five or thirty miles of Omaha. Far up the track I could see the lights of the town. For one moment I wanted to hide from the sight, but curiosity dominated me and I returned to the platform. There was one man there, William Coon, of Lincoln, and we were soon joined by other passengers.

Not a man of us said a word. Fascinated, we watched that little group of houses where human beings were waiting unknowingly for the hand of Providence to strike them. I felt like crying out a warning to them, but the vacuum following the storm stole my breath again and my reason finally got the better of my impulse.

One shattering crash, a whirlpool of flying wood, shingles, and with a roar of triumph that was nothing short of demoniacal, the storm swept on. We looked again. From the chaos of swirling boards and débris there emerged now and then a housetop—whole buildings went rolling along the ground as if impelled by some force within them. Box-cars on sidings, hurled through the night, split open with sickening crashes and ejected their merchandise. One of these cars, a car minus the usual trucks, was flung through the air to land in an open field. There followed a sickening sight, for with an unearthly screech the sides of the car fell apart and a number of men, railroad section hands, fell out. Some of them moved. Some were whole and some were torn to shreds.

The engineer stopt the train and we rushed over to the village. There was hardly a house standing in the way it was built. Everywhere, in every stage of life and death, were men, women, and children. Faces into which color would never come again stared up at us. One man was rammed halfway through the side of a frame building. He was muttering when we reached him, but soon died. So stricken with the horror of the thing were the sufferers that they could do nothing for each other or for themselves. We gathered the living together, the whole and broken, and placed them on the train.

It was a path of disaster that we followed from then on into Omaha. Groans and shrieks and pleadings filled the coaches. Every woman on the train worked as fast as she could to render help to the crusht and fear-stricken survivors. At the next town whole factories collapsed and their walls fell in as if some giant were playing dominoes with them.

We could hear the screams of the injured and dying workmen and their families as their houses fell about them. We stopt here and picked up many of the injured. I don't know whether or not we got them all.

But we were to get a real heart-sickness when we reached Omaha. A lurid glare was in the sky. We could hear huge walls sighing into chaotic heaps of bricks. I would hate to have to remember for the rest of my life the horrible details of that night in Omaha.

I saw one man's head split open with a brick. One little girl—but I'd rather not tell that. There were many more of a similar character.

Omaha was burning. Hotels, hospitals, and homes were crowded. Every man was mad and every woman hysterical. It was a night straight out from Hades, and I never want another one like it. I am trying to forget it.

THE "GOLDEN RULERS" OF TOLEDO

When Brand Whitlock was trying to get a start in the law in Toledo he had occasion to prosecute a poor German for neglecting his family. The Humane Society was looking after the affair, and it employed Whitlock to see that justice was done. The defendant was sent to the workhouse for nine months, and shortly after he was locked up his wife secured a divorce and married the principal witness who had testified in her behalf. The misdemeanor prosecution was regarded as a triumph by the Humane Society. But afterward Whitlock discovered that the poor German's fate had been involved in the eternal triangle. The man had tried to make himself understood when he was on the witness-stand, but had failed, and Whitlock now knew what the defendant had tried to explain. The result was that Whitlock decided never to prosecute another case. And when his resolution became known, nearly everybody criticized him on the grounds that his attitude would militate against the safeguards of society. But he had one strong sympathizer, and an important one—"Golden Rule" Jones. Whitlock, who tells about the incident in his reminiscences, running serially in *The American Magazine*, says that up to that time he had known Jones only as the eccentric mayor of the city, and nearly every one whom he had met since his advent into Toledo had spoken of Jones only to say something disparaging of him. The ministers and the newspapers were against Jones, and the most charitable thing Whitlock heard said about him in private was that he was crazy. Of what followed the novelist-mayor writes:

> One day, suddenly, as I was working on a story in my office, in he stept with a startling, abrupt manner, wheeled a chair up to my desk, and sat down. He was a big Welshman with a sandy complexion and great hands that had worked hard in their time, and he had an eye that looked right into the center of your skull. He

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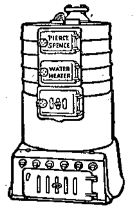

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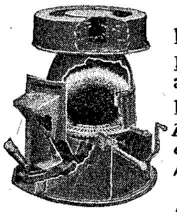

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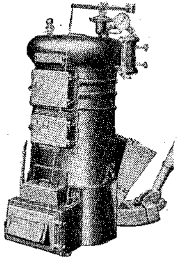

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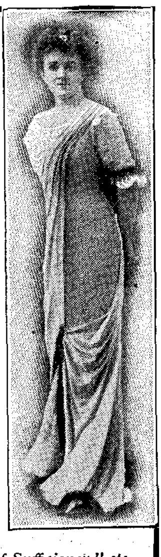

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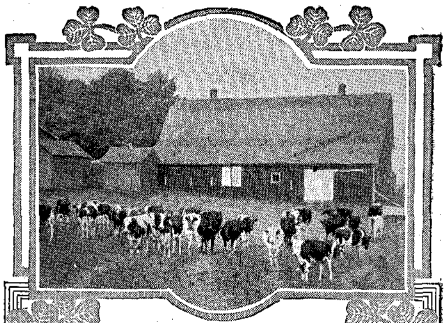
wore, and all the time he was in the room continued to wear, a large cream-colored slouch hat, and he had on the flowing cravat which for some inexplicable reason artists and reformers all wear; their affinity being due, no doubt, to the fact that the reformer must be an artist of a sort, else he could not dream his dreams. I was relieved, however, to find that Jones wore his hair clipt short, and there was still about him that practical air of the very practical business man he had been before he became mayor. He had been such a practical business man that he was worth half a million, a fairly good fortune for our town; but he had not been in office very long before all the business men were down on him, and saying that what the town needed was a business man for mayor, a statement that was destined to ring in my ears for a good many years. They disliked him of course because he would not do just what they told him to—that being the meaning and purpose of a business man for mayor—but insisted that there were certain other people in the city who were entitled to some of his service and consideration—namely, the working people and the poor. The politicians and the preachers objected to him on the same grounds; the unpardonable sin being to express in any but a purely ideal and sentimental form sympathy for the workers or the poor. It seemed to be particularly exasperating that he was doing all this in the name of the Golden Rule, which was for the Sunday-school; and they even went so far as to bring to town another Sam Jones, the Reverend Sam Jones, to conduct a "revival" and to defeat the Honorable Sam Jones. The Reverend Sam Jones had big meetings, and said many clever things, and many true ones, the truest among them being his epigram, "I am for the Golden Rule myself, up to a certain point, and then I want to take the shotgun and the club." I think that expression marked the difference between him and our Sam Jones, in whose philosophy there was no place at all for the shotgun or the club. The preachers were complaining that Mayor Jones was not using shotguns, or at least clubs, on the "bad" people in the town; I suppose that since their own persuasions had in a measure failed, they felt that the mayor might with such instruments have made the "bad" people *look* as if they had been converted anyway.

It was when he was undergoing such criticism as this that he came to see me, to ask me to speak at Golden Rule Park. This was a bit of green grass next to his factory; he had dedicated it to the people's use, and there under a large willow-tree, on Sunday afternoons, he used to speak to hundreds. There was a little piano which two men could carry, and with that on the platform to play the accompaniments the people used to sing songs that Jones had written—some of them of real beauty, and breathing the spirit of poetry, if they were not always quite in its form. In the winter these meetings were held in Golden Rule Hall, a large room that served very well as an auditorium, in his factory hard by. On the walls of Golden Rule Hall was the original tin sign he had hung up in his factory as the only rule to be known there. "Therefore whatsoever things ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." In the course of time every reformer, every radical, in the country had spoken in that hall or under that willow-



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tree, and the whole place developed an atmosphere that was immensely impressive. The hall had the pictures of many of them on its walls, and some good paintings besides; and in connection with the settlement which Jones established across the street the whole institution came to be, as a reporter wrote one day in his newspaper, the center of intelligence in Toledo.

Well, then, on that morning when first he called, Jones said to me:

"I want you to come out and speak."

"On what subject?" I asked.

"There's only one subject," he said,—"life." And his face was radiant with a really beautiful smile, just tinged with his keen humor. I began to say that I would prepare something, but he would not let me finish my sentence.

"Prepare!" he exclaimed. "Why prepare? Just speak what's in your heart."

He was always like that. Once, a good while after, in one of his campaigns, he called me on the telephone one evening just at dinner-time, and said:

"I want you to go to Ironville and speak to-night."

I was tired, and, as I dislike to confess, a little reluctant,—I had always to battle so for a little time to write,—so that I hesitated, asked questions, told him, as usual, that I had no speech prepared.

"But you know it is written," he said, "that 'in that hour it shall be given you what ye shall say.' "

I could assure him that the prophecy had somewhat failed in my case, and that what was given me to say was not always worth listening to when it was said; and then I inquired:

"What kind of crowd will be there?"

"Oh, a good crowd!" he said.

"But what kind of people?"

"What kind of people?" he asked in a tone of great and genuine surprize. "What kind of people? Why, there's only one kind of people—just people, just folk."

I went, of course, and I went as well to Golden Rule Park and to Golden Rule Hall, and there was never such a school for public speaking as that crowded park afforded, with street-cars grinding and scraping by one side of it and children laughing at their play on the swings and poles which Jones had put there for them; or else standing below the speaker and looking curiously up into his face, and filling him with the fear of treading any moment on their fingers which made a little border all along the front of the platform. And for a year or so after his death I spoke there every Sunday; we were trying so hard to keep his great work alive.

But it was their interest in the poor, the outcast, the disowned, that drew Whitlock and Jones together—that and the fact that the two were gradually assuming the same attitude. The writer goes on:

He was full of Tolstoy at that time, and we could talk of the great Russian, and I could introduce him to the other great Russians. He was then a little past fifty, and had just made the astounding discovery that there was such a thing as literature in the world; he had been so busy working all his life that he had never had time to read, and the whole world of letters burst upon his vision all suddenly, and the glorious prospect fairly intoxicated him, so that he stood like stout Cortez, tho not so silent, upon a peak in Darien.

He was reading Mazzini also, and Emer-

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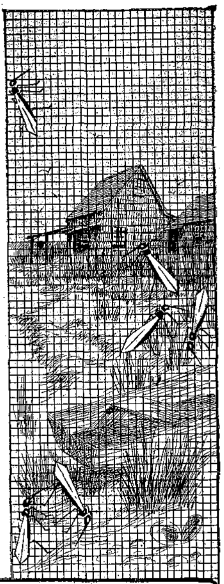

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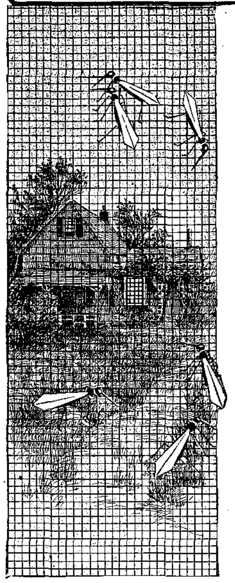

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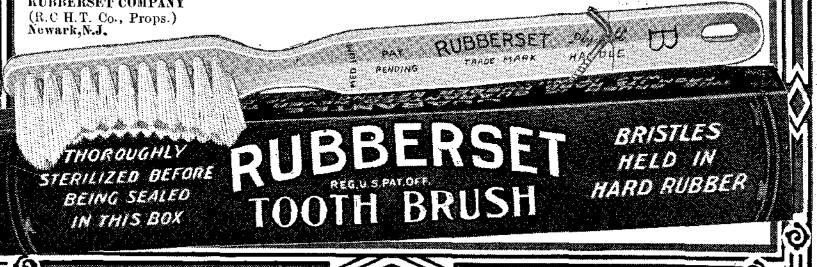
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son, who express his philosophy fully, or as fully as one man can express anything for another, and it was not long before Jones discovered an unusual facility for expressing himself, both with his voice and with his pen. The letters he wrote to the men in his shops—putting them in their pay-envelops—are models of simplicity and sincerity, which show a genuine culture and have that beauty which is the despair of conscious art. He had just learned of Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol," and he committed it to memory, or got it into his memory somehow, so that he would recite stanzas of it to any one. He read Burns, too, with avidity, and I can see him now standing on the platform in one of his meetings, snapping his fingers as he recited:

> A fig for those by law protected!
> Liberty's a glorious feast!

But it was Walt Whitman whom he loved most, and his copy of "Leaves of Grass" was underscored in heavy lines with a red pencil until nearly every striking passage in the whole work had become a rubric. When anything struck him, he would have to come and tell me of it; sometimes he would not wait, but would call me up on the telephone and read it to me. I remember that occasion when his voice, over the wire, said:

"Listen to this [and he read]:

> "The snag-tooth'd hostler with red hair, redeeming sins past and to come,
> Selling all he possesses, traveling on foot to fee lawyers for his brother and sit by him while he is tried for forgery."

Then he laughed, and his chuckle died away on the wire. That expresses him; that was exactly what he would have done for a brother, exactly what he did do for many a brother, since he regarded all men as his brothers, and treated them as such if they would let him. He was always going down to the city prisons, or to the work-houses, and talking to the poor devils there,

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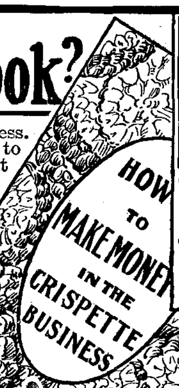
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quite as if he were one of them, which indeed he felt he was, and as all of us are, if we only knew it. And he was working all the time to get them out of prison, and finally he and I entered into a little contract by which he paid the expenses incident to their trials—the fees for stenographers and that sort of thing—if I would look after their cases. Hard as the work was, and sad as it was, and grievously as my law partners complained of the time it took, and of its probable effect on business (since no one wished to be known as a criminal lawyer!), it did pay in the satisfaction there was in doing a little to comfort and console—and, what was so much more, to compel in one city, at least, a discussion of the grounds and the purpose of our institutions. For instance, if some poor girl were arrested, and a jury trial were demanded for her, and her case were given all the care and attention it would have received had she been some wealthy person, the police, when they found they could not convict, were apt to be a little more careful of the liberties of individuals; they began to have a little regard for human rights and for human life.

CASTRO'S STORY OF HIS ELLIS ISLAND EXPERIENCE

GENERAL CIPRIANO CASTRO, sometimes referred to as the ex-dictator of Venezuela, left for Europe the other day with about as bad an opinion of the United States Government, or at least of the Taft Administration, as anybody ever held. Being held for several weeks at Ellis Island by the immigration authorities did not set well with him, and just before bidding Uncle Sam farewell he put his complaint into rather vigorous language for the New York *Herald*. Whether altogether true or not, his story has plenty of color of the darker sort. We read:

"Since the day I was kidnaped from the *Touraine* I have been made the object of a ridiculous farce and have been vilely treated. I did not at that time protest as strongly as I might have against the imprisonment because I thought I was serving an ideal, one which would be of service to humanity and would redound to the credit of the American people. I did not think of myself.

"I was actually buried alive as if I were a great criminal. If this is the inheritance which the great Washington left, the American people ought to weep bitter tears or give up imperialism. Unless the imperialistic Government of the United States gives a satisfactory reason for such iniquitous conduct it stands convicted of being a tyrant and having forgotten the past glories of America.

"I was insulted treacherously. They even descended to crime. I refer to that terrific night of December 31. After a very bad voyage of ten days I was thrown into a dirty, small room, and at six o'clock in the evening I threw myself on the bed and tried to sleep. Vain illusion! At a quarter-past six somebody knocked on the door. I got up and opened it. In walked a man of about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years. He approached me with such

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So say the purchasing agents of hundreds of the biggest concerns everywhere. Shrewd buyers—they hold their jobs by knowing the right price for good quality. Can you afford to ignore their judgment?

Construction Bond is the paper for you because it produces important looking, substantial feeling business stationery at a price which interests large users. It is not cheap paper. Its quality is impressive. The low price is secured by an economical method of distribution.

Construction Bond is sold only in large quantities direct to the most responsible printers and lithographers in the 160 principal cities of the United States. It carries no jobber's profit, none of the heavy expense of handling small lots. Its price is as close to the actual cost of production as modern methods can make it. The benefit is yours only when you secure your business stationery on Construction Bond. There are firms near you ready to supply such stationery. Their names and our collection of 25 specimen letterheads showing the nine colors and four finishes of Construction Bond will be sent free if you ask us on your business stationery.

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Impressive Stationery at a Usable Price

Here is an ideal investment for savings or idle funds—

SIX PER CENT CERTIFICATES

Payable on demand at any time after two years.
And amply safeguarded by first mortgages on improved real estate, deposited with one of the strong trust companies of Baltimore.
These certificates are issued in even multiples of $100.
Interest checks are mailed regularly every six months.
In over 18 years there has never been a day's delay in the mailing of these interest checks or in repayment of principal.

Write for the Six Per Cent book—it is interesting.

The Calvert Mortgage Company
1045 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

15¢ **Max Geisler's Roller Seed** At Druggists And Grocers

You can keep your bird healthy, lively and cheerful, in perfect plumage and full song the year round and *never need tonics and medicines,* if you feed

MAX GEISLER'S ROLLER SEEDS
and German Bird Biscuit

ETTA ANDREWS, Colwood, Mich., says: *"Since I received the seed and bird biscuit, my bird has begun to sing just fine. I will not use any other seed but yours after this."*

Sold only in packages—Biscuit 10c, Roller Seed 15c per package. *If not at dealer's,* we send prepaid for 15c and 25c respectively.

Valuable bird book free for your druggist's name. Write today.

Max Geisler Bird Co., Food Dept. R3., Omaha, Neb.

Farm Mortgages 6%

Our Investments Appeal to Conservative Investors
Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. 30 years' experience. Highest references furnished.

E. J. Lander & Co. Grand Forks, N. D.

a menacing air that I did not know what to think. As I do not understand English I did not know what he was saying, but it appeared to me that he was looking for the keys to my baggage, altho it had already been examined by the Custom House officers. I, by signs, tried to make him understand this.

Finally, the General says, he understood the magnitude of this aggression. They were trying to provoke him into committing a crime, and he took the only step which could save his life. To proceed:

"The man was walking around the room like a wild bull. I, without showing my uneasiness in any way, turned my back on him and lay down again on the dirty bed which they had placed for me. The man suddenly took off his overcoat, threw it on the floor, took off his coat, and finally took off his gloves. Then he looked at me as if he was going to strike me. I preserved a stoical attitude, still lying on the bed. Who was this man? Where did he come from at such an hour? What had he to do with my baggage which had been examined time and again by the Custom House officers? How did this man get past the official who was guarding my door? All these questions will have to be answered in court proceedings.

"The man seeing my stoical attitude, put on his coat and overcoat and went out. He forgot to take his gloves with him. So I picked them up and gave them to the guardian at the door, so that he would have no reason for coming back and bothering me.

"Fifteen minutes later another knock came at the door, and a young man smaller than the other came in. He repeated the actions of his predecessor, without, however, taking off his coat. He also spoke in English, which of course I did not understand. At seven o'clock two other men and a woman came in and repeated the performance of the others. They all spoke at the same time. They were all gesticulating wildly, and finally they picked up my baggage and left the room. I locked the door and said to myself, Let it be what God wishes.

"I could not sleep all that night. What a terrible experience! The next morning when I opened the door I saw my baggage in the hall outside. The tragic blow which they had prepared with unequaled cynicism more like highwaymen than government officials did not succeed.

"I have kept silence until to-day because I understood that in that way alone could I save myself, being in the clutches of the 'Black Hand,' which was directing the attack upon me. In view of the grave nature of the attempt any indiscretion on my part would have meant certain death.

"I hope the American people will appreciate these facts, which are nothing but the truth, and I hope that the judicial authorities will immediately order an investigation of them. While the American Government is responsible for these insults, the real responsibility lies with the asphalt companies of Venezuela, who have never failed to work harm for Venezuela and for me, especially because I defended the interests which as President of Venezuela had been confided to me, spending large sums of money to organize these Matos revolution, in which I conquered those enemies of my country after two years of war."

Michell's Grass Seeds

750,000 lbs FOR 1913 DEMAND

Ready for mowing 4 to 5 weeks from sowing

For average lawns, shaded spots, terraces, golf courses, parks—there is one best mixture of grass seeds for each purpose. If you follow the Michell Catalog, you can make no mistake.

On the White House Grounds at Washington, and at all recent National and International Expositions, **Michell's Grass Seeds** have proven their superiority.

$1.00 brings to your door, prepaid, our Introductory Package (⅕ bushel) of **Michell's Evergreen Lawn Seed**—enough for the average lawn—including our Special Bulletin, "How to Make a Lawn." Bushel, $4.00 (not prepaid).

Write for **Michell's 1913 Catalog**—lists all that is best in seeds, plants, bulbs, insecticides, etc.

EXPERT LAWN ADVICE, FREE.

HENRY F. MICHELL CO., 519 Market St., Philadelphia

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The striking beauty of the New Hybrid African Daisy (only lately introduced by us) with its petals of many delicate hues and rich color combinations and its center of deep black, adds distinctive individuality and charm to any garden. It is an exceptionally hardy flower requiring no skill or attention to grow—any soil, any climate will do. The plant grows in graceful profusion to a height of from 12 to 15 inches.

A trial packet of seeds will be mailed you for **10c.** in coin or stamps.

Thorburn's Seeds

"The Most Reliable Seeds"

It always pays to plant reliable seeds—and Thorburn's Seeds have stood the test of time. They are justly named "Seeds of a Century."

Send ten cents NOW for the packet of Daisy Seeds with which will be mailed you our Spring catalog as well as a handsome color reproduction of a group of the Daisies.

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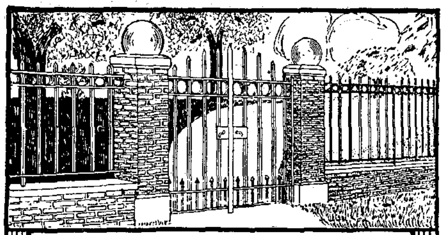

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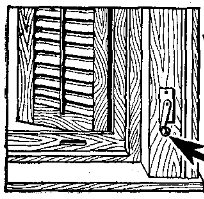

Just a turn of this little crank opens or closes your shutters

The Mallory Shutter Worker

is inexpensive. It means a world of comfort to you. It is easily applied and saves raising the screens or sash to open, close or lock the shutters securely. If your dealer hasn't the Mallory, send us his name and we will see that he can supply you.

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Plant Dahlias Now

Set out well-selected roots or plants now, and from midsummer until late fall you will have a garden of exquisite beauty, with a variety of shape, size and color that will be the envy of your neighbors.

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On our 100 acre plantation we grow and test every one of our 500 varieties and offer only those which are a proven success.

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Five choice varieties selected for their great beauty, size and free growing qualities. Sent postpaid for $1, together with our beautiful catalog showing natural colors:

FREE our complete catalog of Dahlias, Cannas, Gladioli, Liliums and other summer flowering bulbs and plants.

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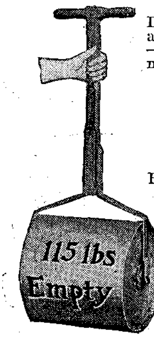


Water-Ballast "Anyweight" Roller

Don't spoil your lawn with a cumbersome fixed-weight roller that pulls like a load of lead and is always too heavy or too light for the conditions. A soft, spring lawn demands a very light roller—a dry lawn or a tennis court a heavier one. Remember—less money buys a really perfect machine—an

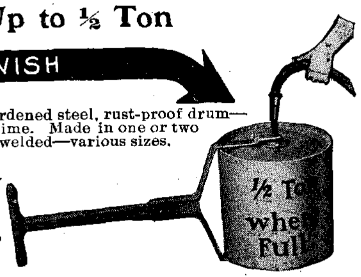
"Anyweight"—Up to ½ Ton

BY OUNCES IF YOU WISH

Runs easily under heaviest ballast—a hollow, hardened steel, rust-proof drum—filled or emptied in a jiffy—will last a lifetime. Made in one or two sections—drums boiler-riveted or acetylene-welded—various sizes.

VALUABLE BOOKLET, "Care of the Lawn," mailed free. Write for it today and save money—save your lawn.

Wilder-Strong Implement Co.
Box 16, Monroe, Mich.



Learn the Hardy Plants from Farr's New Book

A HARDY garden is a place of tender memories. It has a charm all its own. And there is a personality and sense of companionship about the plants that bloom there that make us become attached to them. I love the hardy plants, and if you love them as I do you will want my new book, "Farr's Hardy Plants."

Sent Free to Flower Lovers

I want to share with you the superb collections that have made Wyomissing famous. I want you to know how my fields of Peonies and Poppies have developed into the most complete collection of these plants in existence—for I couldn't be satisfied otherwise. I want you to know my brilliant Phloxes, stately Delphiniums and other hardy plants—let me send you my Book of Hardy Plant Specialties (illustrated in colors) that tells all about them. It is free to any lover of flowers.

BERTRAND H. FARR, Wyomissing Nurseries
101 Garfield Avenue, Wyomissing, Penna.

A Fine Garden

Sheep's Head Pulverized Sheep Manure will double the yield of the garden, make a thick, grassy lawn and give life and color to the flower beds. Also great for shrubbery and orchard. 200 lb. barrel, $4, freight prepaid east of Mo. River. Send for booklet.

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A Beautiful Lawn

GET America's Star Roses Guaranteed
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360 of the Best Roses for America. Vigorous, own-root plants. 11 leaders shown in natural colors; 85 others from photographs. Contains full information about how to select, plant, prune and grow. WRITE TO-DAY for this valuable book, with FREE DELIVERY OFFER.

GUARANTEED ROSES

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6 Hardy Everblooming Roses 25c
On their own roots. ALL WILL BLOOM THIS SUMMER

Sent to any address post-paid; guaranteed to reach you in good growing condition.

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Etoile de France, Deep Crimson
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Bridesmaid, Brilliant Pink
Bride, Pure Snow White
Mrs. Potter Palmer, Blush
Helen Good, Delicate Pink

SPECIAL BARGAINS
6 Carnations, the "Divine Flower," all colors, 25c.
6 Prize-Winning Chrysanthemums, - - 25c.
6 Beautiful Coleus, - - - - - - 25c.
3 Grand Hardy Phlox, - - - - 25c.
3 Choice Double Dahlias, - - - 25c.
6 Fuchsias, all different, - - - 25c.
10 Lovely Gladioli, - - - - - - 25c.
10 Superb Pansy Plants, - - - - 25c.
15 Pkts. Flower Seeds, all different, 25c.

Any Five Collections for One Dollar, Post-Paid. Guarantee satisfaction. Once a customer, always one. Catalog Free.
MISS ELLA V. BAINES, Box 47 Springfield, Ohio

THE TOLL OF THE INDIAN DESERT

A YOUNG man from an Iowa town went to the Italian line's pier in New York the other day to meet his sweetheart, who was returning on the steamship *Verona* from the burnt-out inferno of the Punjab. The girl had gone to India to help uplift the lowly Hindu, and it had been a comparatively long time since the two had seen each other. The man expected the meeting to be one of the most joyous moments of his life, but it proved to be one of the saddest. When he ran to the girl, arms open, and with the light of a great love in his face, she stared at him with unseeing eyes. Her soul had died in the great heat and the famine agony of the Punjab. We find the story in the New York *Evening World:*

> Two years ago Miss Margaret Reynolds, of Waterloo, Ia., heard the call of the Word, directing her to go to the far land of India and there take up the cause of the cross in the land of darkness.
>
> She was pledged to marry Walter H. Thompson, a young man of her prairie town who had grown up from childhood with her.
>
> But when the call came Margaret Reynolds felt her life would be purposeless if she did not devote some years of it to the cause.
>
> Thompson said he would wait for her; she promised that after two years she would come back and wed him.
>
> So Margaret Reynolds left the security and the quiet of an Iowa village and traveled for more than forty days to Lahore, in India. Then, by bullock-cart, she went far out from Lahore to the frontier Presbyterian mission station in the desert, there to begin her labors. There were less than a dozen white people at the station, in the midst of tens of thousands of Hindus.
>
> A year ago came the great famine—such a scourge as rarely visits even the greatly scourged land of thirst in the Punjab. The earth cracked with the heat; the pitiful crops withered and turned to cinder; the herds died. Food lacked everywhere.
>
> Then when death stalked the bone-bare hills and the starving began to flock to the mission, grim months of travail commenced for Margaret Reynolds and those with her at the station. The girl from Iowa saw death in his nakedness day by day.
>
> Each succeeding scorching sun brought the specter nearer to the mission, and the few men and women there with Margaret Reynolds began to divide their scanty food stores with the dying.
>
> For six months the agony continued, and then, one day, when the others in the station went to Margaret Reynolds's room to rouse her, they found the girl lying on her cot, muttering and picking at the sheet with never-tiring fingers. Her mind had sped. All efforts to restore the girl to sanity were fruitless.
>
> To-day the *Verona* arrived with the girl from Iowa aboard. With her were Miss Katherine McKenzie, one of the mission workers from Lahore, and a trained nurse. Gray is her hair now and her eyes are as dead as the withered berries on a

New Bark heals over DAVEY fillings

This splendid oak stands on the estate of the late Julius E. French, at Wickliffe, O. It was entirely hollow at the base, because of the decay of several years. It was physically weak and growing weaker. Within a short time a heavy wind would surely have blown it over. It was treated by the Davey Tree Experts and **has been saved.**

The picture shown above was taken four years after treatment, and shows a wonderful growth of new bark over the filling. The new bark is seen inside the white spots.

This tree is a living monument to the science of Tree Surgery, originated and developed by John Davey, and to the skill of the Davey Tree Experts. Your trees can be saved by the Davey Experts also.

Let a Davey Tree Expert Examine Your Trees Now.

Sometimes decay can be seen from the outside—Sometimes it can't. Hidden decay is often just as dangerous as that exposed to view. Sometimes a tree owner realizes the condition and needs of his trees—Sometimes he don't. More often he don't. Generally it's a revelation.

In most cases they say "I wouldn't have believed that trees needed such treatment, nor that such things could be done with trees as you have done."

Cavities, if not properly treated, continue to decay and destroy the trees. Outward appearances do not always indicate the extent of the cavity, nor the condition of decay. **Our EXPERT examination will reveal exact conditions.**

We will gladly have one of our Experts examine your trees, without charge, and report on their exact condition. **If your trees need no treatment you want to know it; if they do need treatment you ought to know it.** *Write for booklet "T"*

THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT CO.
KENT, OHIO

BRANCH OFFICES
225 Fifth Ave., New York, N
Phone Madison Square 9546
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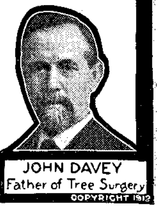

JOHN DAVEY
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Rich Velvety Lawns

Lawns that are distinctive; lawns of wonderful texture; a rich green, velvety carpet out of doors; such lawns are made with

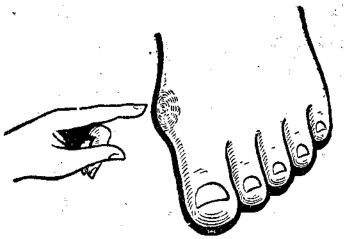
KALAKA
FERTILIZED GRASS SEED

Expert blending of purest grass seeds and specially prepared natural fertilizer insures quick, strong germination. Kalaka in 5 lb. boxes at **$1.00**, express prepaid East or **$1.25** West of Omaha. Special prices for 50 lb. quantities. Order today.

Free Booklet "How to Make a Lawn," if you mention your dealer

THE KALAKA CO, 1122 W. 35th Street, Chicago

The
Coward
Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."



Protect your Bunion
By Wearing the
COWARD BUNION SHOE

The cup-shape pocket fits over the enlarged joint without touching it. No pressure or chafing. Immediate relief — permanent benefit.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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JAMES S. COWARD
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Spring house cleaning magnifies the advantages of the sectional construction of the Globe-Wernicke Bookcase.

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Sectional Bookcases

can be moved easily, section by section, and are delightfully susceptible to any desired combination to suit a rearrangement of the furniture.

The Globe-Wernicke Bookcase is made in many styles, finished to suit the color scheme of different interior trims. Sold by 1,500 authorized agencies. Write for catalog.

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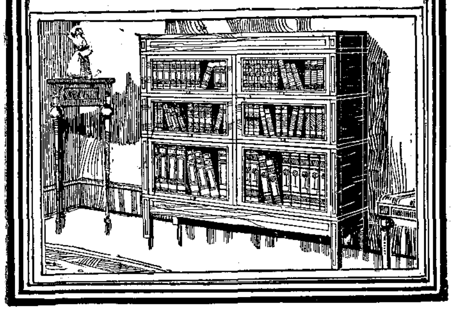
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Branch Stores: New York, 380-382 Broadway; Chicago, 231-235 So. Wabash Ave.; Washington, 1218-1220 F St., N. W.; Boston, 91-93 Federal St.; Philadelphia, 1012-1014 Chestnut St.; Cincinnati, 128-134 Fourth Ave., E.



rosebush in spring. Her cheeks are those of a woman of sixty. She walks automatically, and she talks not at all.

Thompson, her fiancé, had come on from Chicago to meet his sweetheart, knowing the great burden that had been laid on the girl, but hoping against hope that the sight of him would bring back to her what the sun had taken in toll in Lahore. Hardly was the gangplank lowered when he bounded up to the deck of the ship to where he saw a hooded and shawl-swathed figure standing in the company of others by the rail.

"Margaret!"

The man's soul cried out with a great voice, and he took the hands of the sick woman in his, as he looked into her eyes with a great yearning.

No flash of recognition came to the vacant eyes; not a tremor passed over the sunken face.

"Margaret!" the man sobbed and then knelt on the deck and buried his face in her dress, while his heart broke.

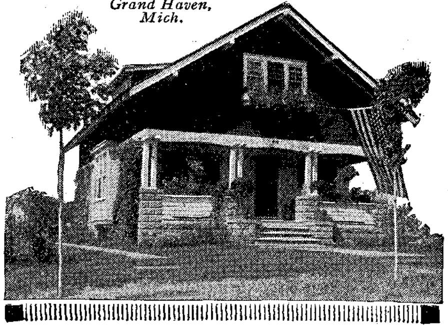
They took the first train away from the city for Waterloo.

WHEN BURLESON MET A RATTLER

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BURLESON has had a good many thrills in political campaigns in Texas and in legislative tussles at Washington, but the liveliest moment of his life was when he came face to face with a big rattlesnake during a hunt on Devil's River in the Big Bend section of the Rio Grande. The river at that spot runs between steep cañon walls, and Mr. Burleson was scouting along the water's edge. He decided to get out of the cañon and take the nearest route to camp. What followed is told by the Postmaster-General himself, if the New York *Morning Telegraph* quotes him correctly:

> Slinging my rifle over my shoulder I started climbing. There were some ticklish places, but I got by them and made the top of the bluff, about thirty feet. I took off my hat, as it was in my way, and threw it on top the bluff. Right here I got the scare of my life. As my head went up above the ledge I found myself looking into the face of a big rattlesnake, coiled to strike and his rattles vibrating with a shrilling sound that chilled my blood. The reptile's head was within six inches of my nose. I knew that if I made another movement it would strike, and strike several times. In my position I felt I was looking into the jaws of certain death.
>
> For several seconds I did not bat an eye, but I thought faster than ever I thought in my life. As luck had it only one of my hands was on top the bluff. Most of my weight was on the other. With it I grasped a mesquite bush just below the level.
>
> Slowly and with greatest care not to betray a movement I transferred my weight to the other hand, and with the free hand reached cautiously for my pistol. I brought the weapon up slowly. That required more control than I thought I possest, for as I gazed at the snake it seemed each instant he would lunge.

Paul Mastenbrook, Architect
Grand Haven, Mich.



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Dexter Brothers English Shingle Stains
Waterproof, preserve, beautify

Whether the house is to be shingled, half-timbered or clapboarded you should investigate at once the unusual qualifications of Dexter Stains.

Better than paint—cheaper, easier to apply, cost less than half. Waterproof and preserve the wood, yet bring out all the beauty of the grain. Only best English ground pigments used, colors cannot fade. Ask your architect.

Write for stained miniature shingles and Booklet A

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Also makers of Dextrolite, the only WHITE ENAMEL which will NOT TURN YELLOW.

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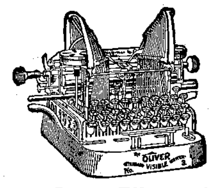

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NOTHING DOWN—FREE TRIAL

Less Than Agents' Prices

We put the best typewriter in the world right in your home or office. Shipped on approval. Use it without charge. If you want to keep it, send us $4 a month. You get the same value as though you paid $100 for this No. 3 Visible Oliver machine. Buying from us saves the agency profits others have paid. Our booklet is worth sending for because it tells you how to save a lot of money. It's FREE. Tell us where to send your copy.

TYPEWRITERS DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE
166 F13 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago (168)

Set Six Screws—
Save Furniture Dollars!

It takes six minutes to drive these six screws, and **the saving is $13.25.** Now if your time is worth more than $2.21 a minute, don't read any further.

This advertisement is for those who want high-grade furniture at rock-bottom prices and approve a selling plan that actually saves big money.

$11.75

No. 300 Library Table
Come-Packt Price $11.75
Shipping Weight 150 lbs.

Sold on a Year's Trial

SECTIONAL "COME-PACKT" TRADE FURNITURE MARK

Over 30,000 American Homes

buy Come-Packt Furniture for these substantial reasons. Here is an example of Come-Packt economy.

This handsome table is Quarter-Sawn White Oak, with rich, deep, natural markings; honestly made; beautifully finished to your order. Height, 30 inches; top, 44x28 inches; legs, 2½ inches square. Two drawers; choice of Old Brass or Wood Knobs. It comes to you in four sections, packed in a compact crate, shipped at knock-down rates.

Our price, $11.75. With a screw-driver and six minutes you have a table that would ordinarily sell for $25!

Free Catalog Shows 400 Pieces

for living, dining or bedroom. Color plates show the exquisite finish and upholstering. Factory prices. Write for it today and we will send it to you by return mail. (11)

Come-Packt Furniture Co., 419 Fernwood Ave., Toledo, O.

As I stealthily cocked the gun, I was ready to drop, but the enemy apparently didn't hear the click. The instant I got the weapon up I thrust it forward, fired five shots into the mass of coils before me, and as I ducked, grabbed the mesquite.

When the smoke lifted I saw the rattler had been knocked some feet away. It was the most venomous-looking reptile I ever saw.

Over in New York they go snake hunting. But you don't catch me hunting them, and I don't care particularly for their coming around and looking me up.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Colored Epigram.—A colored philosopher is reported to have said, "Life, my bred-dren, am mos'ly made up of prayin' for rain, and then wishin' it would cl'ar off."—*Presbyterian.*

A Makeshift.—"Look here, Mose; I thought you were going to be baptized into the Baptist Church?"

"Yaas, sah, I was. But I's bein' sprinkled into de 'Piscopal till de summer comes."—*Life.*

Wisdom.—"Every man ought to save up enough to buy himself a good big farm," said the thrifty citizen.

"Yes," replied Farmer Corntossel; "and then do something else with the money."—*Washington Star.*

Wise.—"Did the doctor diagnose your case?"

"Yes."

"How long did it take?"

"Not long. I wore my shabbiest suit."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Altruistic.—MRS. FLITTERBY—"So you are on the visiting committee of your social workers' society. I should think you'd find it dreadfully irksome making all those slum calls."

MRS. HUNTER-FADDE—"I'm willing to make the sacrifice for a good cause. Every visiting day I send my maid around with my cards."—*Judge.*

Tact.—The president of a small college was visiting the little town that had been his former home and had been asked to address an audience of his former neighbors. In order to assure them that his career had not caused him to put on airs, he began his address thus:

"My dear friends—I won't call you ladies and gentlemen—I know you too well to say that."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Subtraction.—The teacher was hearing the youthful class in mathematics.

"No," she said, "in order to subtract, things have to be in the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three pears from four peaches, nor eight horses from ten cats. Do you understand?"

There was assent from the majority of pupils. One little boy in the rear raised a timid hand.

"Well, Bobby, what is it?" asked teacher.

"Please, teacher," said Bobby, "couldn't you take three quarts of milk from two cows?"—*New York Evening Post.*

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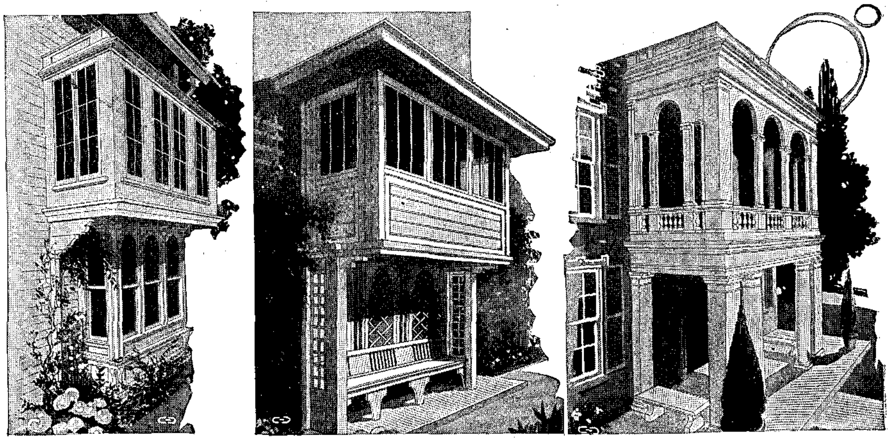

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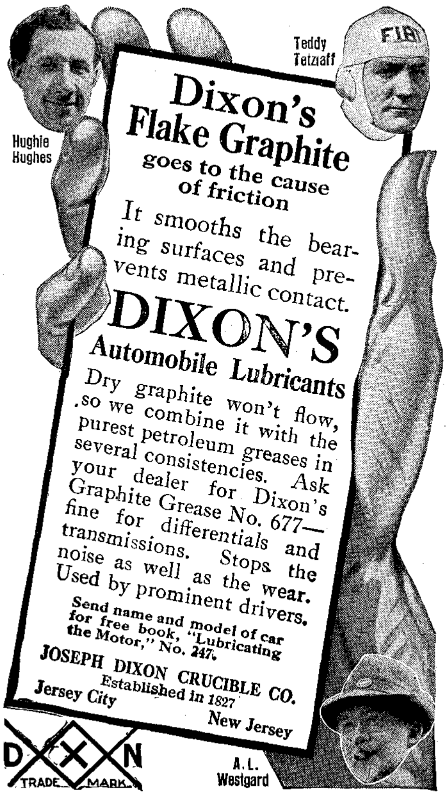

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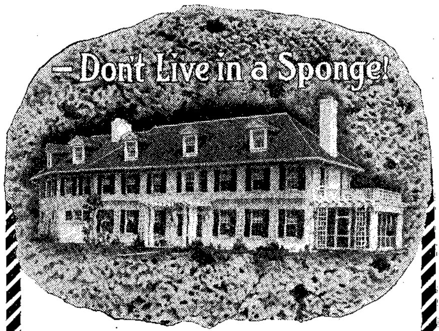
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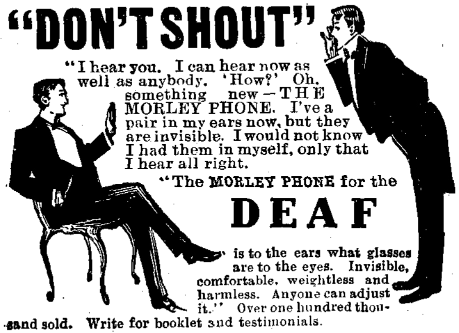

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Easy Marks.—Some men haven't any more caution, when they happen to get a little money, than to show it to the family.—*New York Press.*

From Habit.—"Why did she want to set her husband's will aside?"

"Merely because it was her husband's, and she had got in the habit of setting it aside."—*Houston Post.*

Accidental.—PROFESSOR—"Can you tell the class the name of the belt north of the equator?"

'16—"Can't, sir."

PROFESSOR—"Correct."—*Yale Record.*

Used to It.—OFFICER—"Now, you git out o' here, young lady, or you'll land in the workhouse!"

STRIKER—"I ain't afraid of the workhouse—I've been in a workhouse ever since I started to work!"—*The Masses.*

Not Hurt Socially.—"I wouldn't associate with him. I understand he's served a term in prison."

"That's true, but it was for an offense involving a million dollars or more; nothin' really disgraceful, you know."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Indiscretion.—"The Parvenus are furious at that society reporter for saying 'there wasn't a jarring note' in their last affair."

"I suppose the poor wretch didn't know they made their money in preserves."—*Town Topics.*

Outdone.—Says an exchange: "This sentence contains the entire alphabet: 'Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs.' Thirty-two letters. Can you beat it?"

Beat it? Easily! Our sentence is: "Look, here's pi: czamqcybwngvjudftx.' " Only twenty-eight letters.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Director.—"What is a political leader?"

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "sometimes he is very much like the orchestra leader, the man who provides the gesticulation and general excitement while somebody else is doing the real work."—*Washington Star.*

Ever Thus.—This is worth passing around.

Some one has dug up the following from the Chicago *Inter Ocean* of December 31, 1862:

"George M. Pullman, of the firm of Pullman & Moore, house raisers, is experimenting with what he calls 'a palace sleeping-car.' The 'wise ones' predict it will be a failure."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

An Emergency.—When a certain darky of Mobile, Ala., announced his engagement to the dusky one of his choice, the congratulations that were showered upon him included a note of wonder.

"Joe," said one of these friends, "I shore is surprized! We-all never thought you'd speak up. It's going on two years sence you begun to fool around Miss Violet."

"Dat's true," said Joe; "but de fact is, old man, I didn't lose my job until last night."—*Judge.*

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Particular.—"What you need," said the doctor, "is an operation."

"Very well," replied the patient. "Which operation are you cleverest at?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Prescience.—Boy—"Quick! Bring a hambulance down to Paradise Court."

P. C.—"What for?"

Boy—"Mrs. Murphy's caught another lidy sneakin' 'er broom."—*London Sketch.*

A Thought Here.—Gibbs—"It costs more to live than it did a hundred years ago."

Dibbs—"All the same, I wouldn't like to be one of those who lived then."—*Boston Transcript.*

Bright, or Lazy.—"Johnny, I don't believe you've studied your geography."

"No, mum; I heard pa say the map of the world was changing every day an' I thought I'd wait a few years, till things got settled."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Appropriate.—The Son (proudly)—"I am going to have my college diploma framed. Where would you advise me to hang it?"

The Father (grimly)—"Put it up alongside that beautifully embossed mining-stock certificate of mine."—*Puck.*

Must Chew the Pill.—"Is there any way you can suggest, by which we can cure her of her infatuation for him?"

"Oh, yes, that's easy. Just—"

"I mean without letting her marry him?"

"Not that I know of."—*Houston Post.*

Sometimes Less.—"Twice did Smith refuse to take a drink on conscientious grounds."

"Then the third time he should have felt justified in taking one."

"Why so?"

"Because three scruples make one dram."—*Baltimore American.*

Wise Saw Refuted.—Mrs. Vastlee Rich (sentimentally)—"Longfellow says, 'We can not buy with gold the old associations.'"

Vastlee Rich—"Don't you believe it, my dear. When I was in politics I found that cash would purchase the ancientest organization on earth."—*Life.*

WARNING

Fraudulent persons, representing themselves as agents of publishers of popular periodicals are at work in various parts of the country. We urge our readers to pay no money for periodical subscriptions to strangers, even tho they show printed matter purporting to authorize them to represent publishers, especially when cut rates and bonuses are offered. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect your community is being swindled, notify the Chief of Police and the publishers, and arrange another interview at which the proper action can be taken.

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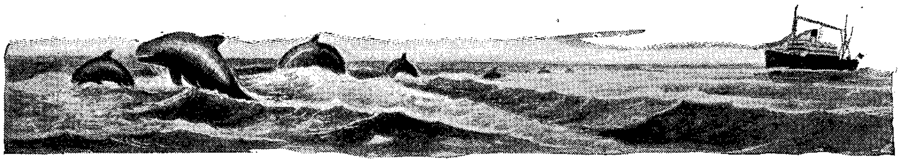

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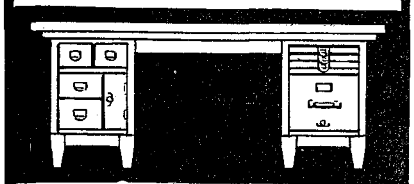

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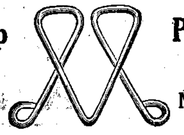

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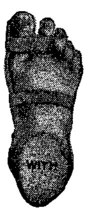

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 21.—Jean Barthou is chosen to succeed Aristide Briand as Premier of France, and his Cabinet is announced.

Manuel Bonilla, President of Honduras, dies, and is succeeded by Vice-President Francisco Bertrand.

March 22.—The Powers present peace plans to the Balkan Allies.

A Berlin dispatch says President Wilson's refusal to participate directly in the Chinese Loan is warmly commended in Germany.

March 23.—Sir Ernest Shackleton announces that he will head a scientific expedition to the Antarctic.

Austria demands that Montenegro suspend operations at Scutari.

The Congress of the Labor party at Brussels ratifies the order for a general strike, to be called April 14 by the Belgian National Committee on Universal Suffrage.

March 26.—Adrianople falls into the hands of the Bulgars after the Turks set fire to all magazines and large buildings.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech in the House of Commons, urges Great Britain and Germany to suspend naval construction for a year.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 21.—William F. McCombs declines the post of Ambassador to France.

March 22.—Willis L. Moore resigns as Chief of the Weather Bureau.

March 23.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs reports that the foreign trade, import and export, of the Philippines increased approximately 10 per cent. in 1912.

March 24.—The position of Chief Forester in the Department of Agriculture is put under the civil service, and Henry S. Graves will continue in office.

The Supreme Court holds that Federal courts may take jurisdiction over suits of alleged infringement on patents when patented articles are sold below a price fixt by the patent holder.

March 25.—An official copy of the Underwood Tariff Bill, which will be introduced at the extra session, is delivered to the President.

March 26.—The Government sends aid to the flood-stricken districts of the Middle West.

GENERAL

March 21.—More than 200 people are killed, twice as many are injured, and property aggregating many millions is destroyed by windstorms which sweep over parts of the West, the Middle West, and the South.

The appeal of "Mother" Jones and her fellow prisoners to abolish the Military Commission authorized by the Governor to try them, is dismissed by the West Virginia Supreme Court.

Frank S. Black, ex-Governor of New York, dies at his home in Troy.

March 23.—Governor Oddie, of Nebraska, signs a bill forbidding finish prize-fights.

March 25.—Floods in Ohio and Indiana cause great loss of life.

March 26.—The flood situation is made worse by cold weather.

James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, is elected United States Senator from Illinois for a full term, and Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, is chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of William Lorimer.

Flood warnings are sent out along the lower Mississippi River.

Setting Her Right.—ANGRY PURCHASER—" Didn't you tell me that you had got as many as twelve eggs in one day from those eight hens you sold me? "

POULTRY RAISER—" Yes, ma'am."

ANGRY PURCHASER—" Then why is it that I'm never able to get more than two eggs from them, and sometimes not so many in one day? "

POULTRY RAISER—" I don't know, ma'am, unless it's because you look for eggs too often. Now, if you look for them only once a week I feel quite positive that you will get just as many eggs in one day as I did."—*Exchange.*

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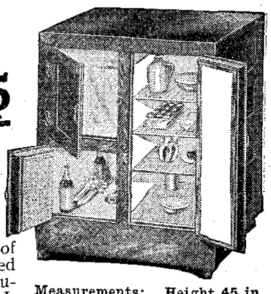

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The moderate amount of fat it contains is in the form of minute globules that are easily and rapidly digested. In ordinary milk, the fat is not only excessive in quantity, but the globules containing it are more than twice the size of those in Holstein milk.

Try Holstein Cows' Milk for baby. It will give your baby the vitality needed for the steady growth it should be making.

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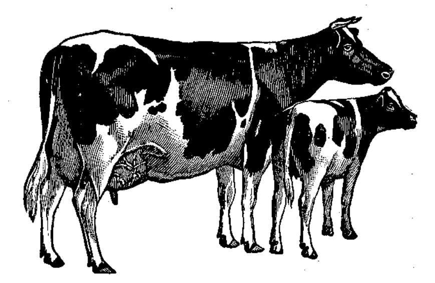

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"D. A. G.," Jersey City, N. J.—Usage seems to sanction "*Every one* nowadays must aim for a high standard of efficiency if *they* would reap the fruits of worldly success," and, since grammatical accuracy should be taught by example rather than by precept, for language came first and grammar after, and has been after it ever since, examples of such usage are cited below. The pronoun used to refer to *every one* is often in the plural, this being due to the absence in the language of a singular pronoun of common gender, thus causing the violation of grammatical concord sanctioned by usage.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, the eminent English lexicographer and grammarian, in his translation of Lobo's "Voyages" (p. 99), wrote: "*Every one* sacrifices a cow or more, according to *their* different degrees of wealth or devotion." This work was published in 1735. Sir George Dasent, the eminent lawyer, who in 1845 was assistant editor of *The Times*, London, and in 1853 was professor of English literature and modern history at King's College, London, and examiner of civil service commissioners, wrote in his "Annals of an Eventful Life" (vol. i, ch. I), published in 1870: "*Every one* had made up *their* minds that I was to be one thing, and I came out another."

W. H. Mallock, the nephew of James Anthony Froude, and himself author of several important works on philosophy and sociology, as well as contributor to the British *Contemporary Review* and *The Nineteenth Century*, wrote in his "The New Republic; or, Culture, Faith, and Philosophy" (p. 94): "*Every one* then looked about *them* silently, in suspense and expectation." And well they might, for when the language lacks the means of expression the genius of language supplies it.

"R. W. S.," Pine Bluff, Ark.—"One of the newest encyclopedias, in speaking of the power of the camel to withstand the changing climate, uses the phrase, 'the *awful* climate'; and in speaking of the animal's social habits it says, 'It is *unhappy* when alone.' Are the adjectives *awful* and *unhappy* properly used in describing climatic conditions and qualities of animals?"

Only that which inspires awe is awful. There may be climatic conditions in certain parts of the world, as the Sahara Desert, for instance, which are correctly so described, as the occurrence of the *khamsin* in Egypt, the *sirocco* in Algiers, the *harmattan* of the western coast of Africa. These are all hot, dry winds, that raise great clouds of sand and dust, and are very exhausting to all exposed to them.

Certain lower animals suffer from lack of companionship and from some other ill conditions in a way that seems very similar to a higher animal's suffering. Therefore, *unhappy* may well describe the state of distress of such an animal when deprived of companionship.

"C. N. D.," Baltimore, Md.—"Please give me your opinion as to the correctness of the following sentence: 'I *can not but believe* our case will be strengthened by the addition of the evidence,' etc. If it be correct to say 'can not but,' would it not be just as effective and make the sentence just as strong to eliminate those words altogether?"

"I *can but* believe that" and "I *can not but* believe that" are stronger statements than "I believe that." The former mean "No other view is possible—I am driven to the belief that." "I *can but* believe" means "I can *only* believe"; "I *can not but* believe" means "I can not do anything else than believe"—which is, indeed, the same thing, but is more vigorously exprest.

"F. S. B.," Guilford College, N. C.—"Why is Turkey called 'The Sick Man of Europe,' and who is the author of the phrase?"

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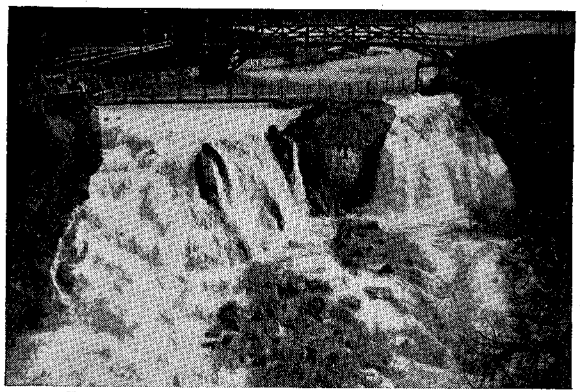

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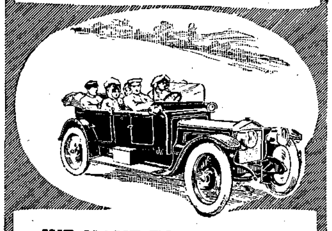

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